SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE

POUR L'ÉTUDE DE L'HISTOIRE ET DE LA LANGUE DU PAYS,
LA CONSERVATION DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ILE, ET LA PUBLICATION
DE DOCUMENTS HISTORIQUES, ETC., ETC.

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CARTOGRAPHIE JERSIAISE

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—
1908.

CARTOGRAPHIE JERSIAISE.

BY COLONEL D. A. MILLS, R.E.

INTRODUCTION.

Historical Cartography, or the study of old maps, is a branch of history. It is distinct from geography, which is the description of the surface of the globe—distinct also from historical maps which are maps made by modern geographers, showing the names and political divisions of the past in accordance with the researches of modern historians.

Old maps, on the other hand, and their facsimile reproductions, show the geographical ideas of the past, the rise of geography in the ancient world, its eclipse during the Dark Ages, its renaissance during the later Middle Ages and its sudden expansion at the end of the fifteenth century. In studying the evolution of geographical ideas [illegible]e mind of man we are in effect studying the history of the world in th[illegible] method not only picturesque and fascinating but probably as by a[illegible]te and comprehensive as if art or war or religion or politics or economics or any other special base line were chosen, from which to start a survey of historic time.

The slow development of historical cartography has been due to much the same causes as those which have delayed geography—to the undue importance attached to studies styled 'more human' and to the prosaic fact that the reproduction of maps has been till quite lately very expensive. With the broadening of ideas and the cheap-

ening of maps, historical cartography will probably expand a good deal in the next few years and treasures, now known only to a few specialists, will be included in " common knowledge ".

Historical cartography, like history, deals with both large and small. An atlas of world maps illuminates the history of the world from Ptolemy to the present day. A collection, for any particular area or town, lights up its history, whether long or short. The London Topographical Society has been working in this direction for some years, but its membership is still small and its collections suitable only for large libraries. Boston, Massachusetts, has a very complete collection of maps of the town, from its earliest days, arranged in chronological order round the walls of a public building. Every town, with both a town hall and a history, ought to make similar provision for the education of its citizens.

The maps here reproduced were chosen, with the kind assistance of the authorities at the Map Room in the British Museum. The descriptions have been prepared in consultation with Mr. Nicolle, the Secretary of the Société. Neither maps nor descriptions are presented to the Société as in any way exhaustive or comprehensive, merely as material for study by members interested in the subject, so that by mutual aid the Société may in time compile a complete Cartographie Jersiaise.

LIST OF MAPS.

TITLE.	DATE.	SCALE OR DIMENSIONS OF ORIGINAL.	SOURCE OF PLATE.
Europe.	—	———	———
Peutinger.	Roman Empire.	about one eighth larger than plate.	Desjardin's "La Table de Peutinger", Paris, 1869.
Ptolemy.	*circa* 140 A.D.	about four-fifths of plate.	Nordenskiöld's Facsimile Atlas. Stockholm, 1889.
Bodleian.	*circa* A.D. 1300.	same as plate.	Bodleian Library. Ordnance Survey Facsimile. Southampton, 1875.
14th Century Charts.	A.D. 1318 & 1375.	about one third of plates.	Santarem's Atlas. Paris, 1855.
Leland.	*circa* A.D. 1540.	about one third larger than plate.	Bodleian Library MS. Top. gen. c. 3.
Haven of Jersey.	*circa* A.D. 1545.	21 in. × 15½ in.	British Museum MS. 18 D. iii. fol. 119.
Popinjay's Platte.	A.D. 1563.	30 in. × 20 in.	British Museum MS. Aug. I. ii. 62.
Waghenaer.	A.D. 1585.	double the size of plate.	Waghenaer's "Spieghel etc." British Museum. Maps. 46. e. 6.
Ryther.	A.D. 1590.	slightly smaller than plate.	Ryther's Tables. British Museum. 192. f. 17 (2)
Norden.	A.D. 1595.	4¼ in. × 3¼ in.	British Museum MS. Add. 31853. fol. 24.
Mercator.	A.D. 1606.	8½ in. × 6¼ in.	Mercator's Atlas. Amsterdam, 1606. British Museum. Maps. 34. c. 5.
Speed.	A.D. 1610.	9¾ in. × 7⅛ in.	Speed's Atlas. London, 1631. British Museum. Maps. 95. d. 12.
Coronelli.	A.D. 1696.	12 in. × 9 1/16 in.	Coronelli's Isolario. Venice, 1696. British Museum. Maps. 97. D. 12.

APPENDICES.

A. Peutinger Table.
B. Ptolemy's World Map.
C. Antonine Itinerary.
D. King John.
E. Portolani.
F. Leland.
G. Henry VIII's State Papers : local references.
H. Giovanni Portinari.
I. Mariners Mirrour.
K. Mercator.
L. Speed.
M. Comparative List of Local Names.
N. Bibliography.

EUROPE.

These six outlines of Europe, though not mathematically comparative, illustrate generally the evolution of cartography.

For Ptolemy's Map see Appendix **B.**

Edrisi was an Arab of the earlier half of the 12th Century who, after travelling in Islam countries, settled under the patronage of Roger, King of Sicily, who assisted him to make his map by getting information from northern countries. King Roger was the grandson of Tancred de Hautville and ought to have been specially interested in the Jersey region, but the coast line there is very incorrect and the only names marked in D'Aitoff's reproduction are St. Malo, Dol, and St. Michel.

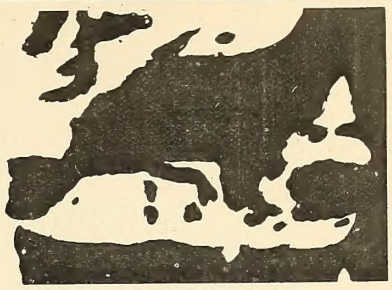
The Carte Pisane, the Carignano, and the Catalan are of the "Portolani" class described under "14th Century Charts" and in Appendix **E.** The Carte Pisane shows the outline of the skin on which the chart was drawn. The small island in the position of Ushant is marked "Bilel".

The Catalan is the finest map of the Middle Ages. Though its western portion is of "Portolani" class, the eastern, extending to China, and not reproduced here, is conjectural, based on the reports of Marco Polo and other travellers. The land part of the Catalan is covered with pictures and legends.

Scotland, it will be seen, has strange variations. In Ptolemy she makes a right angle with England and points over Denmark. In Edrisi she is reduced to something like the handle of a curling stone pointing west. The Carte Pisane ignores her. In Carignano she is like a bird's head pecking at Ireland, and in the Catalan she makes with England one solid oblong.

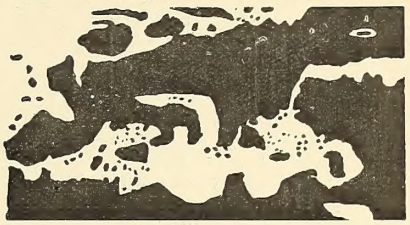
PTOLEMY.—*Circa* A.D. 140.

From Sprüner's Historical Atlas.—Gotha, 1862.



EDRISI.—*Circa* A.D. 1150.

Drawn by D'Aitoff from Schrader's Historical Atlas.—Paris, 1907.



CARTE PISANE.—*Circa* A.D. 1300.

From Nordenskiöld's 'Periplus'.—Stockholm, 1897.

CARIGNANO.—*Circa* A.D. 1305.

From Nordenskiöld's 'Periplus'.

CATALAN.—A.D. 1375.

From Schrader's Historical Atlas.

MODERN EUROPE
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

From Sprüner's Historical Atlas.

PEUTINGER TABLE.

The Peutinger Table is an itinerary of the Roman Empire in a distorted diagram. The oldest extant copy was made in A.D. 1265 by a monk of Colmar (a town in Alsace), was brought to light in A.D. 1507 by an antiquarian of Augsburg, Conrad Peutinger, after whom it is called, and is now preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna. It is twenty-two feet long, thirteen inches high, and contains over 3000 names of stations, besides those of tribes and districts. The portion here reproduced, seven-eights of full size, is from Desjardin's "La Table de Peutinger," Paris, 1869.

The interesting island with letters* attached to it, reading like LENUR, has not been identified. Desjardins suggests GLENAN after a small island of that name off the south of Brittany, between Quimper and Lorient. Suggestions have been made for SILENURA after the Scillies, and for TANATOS after the Isle of Thanet, and even for the Isle of Wight. The letters have also been read as HIC NASCITUR, part of some inscription, the rest of which has been lost. This reading appears in the engraving of the Table in the Atlas of Ortelius (Amsterdam, 1570).

The towns on the four roads between the Seine and Loire have been identified as follows :

1	**ALAUNA,** Valognes.	— 7 —	**CROUCIACONNUM,** Carentan.	— 21 —	**AUGUSTODURO,** Bayeux.		
2	**CORIALLO,** Cherbourg.	— 29 —	**COSEDIA,** Coutances.	— 19 —	**LEGEDIA,** Avranches.		
3	**REGINCA,** Erqui.	— 14 —	**FANOMARTIS,** Corseul.	— 25 —	**CONDATE,** Rennes.		
4	**GESOSCRIBATE,** Brest.	— 45 —	**VORGIVM,** Carhaix.	— 44 —	**DARIORITUM,** Vannes.		

The distances between stations are in Gallic leagues :—

1 league = 2222 metres.

The VENETI are obviously misplaced. The large "B" and "L" are merely the initial letters of BELGICA and LUGDUNENSES spreading over the Table.

For further information see Appendix **A.**

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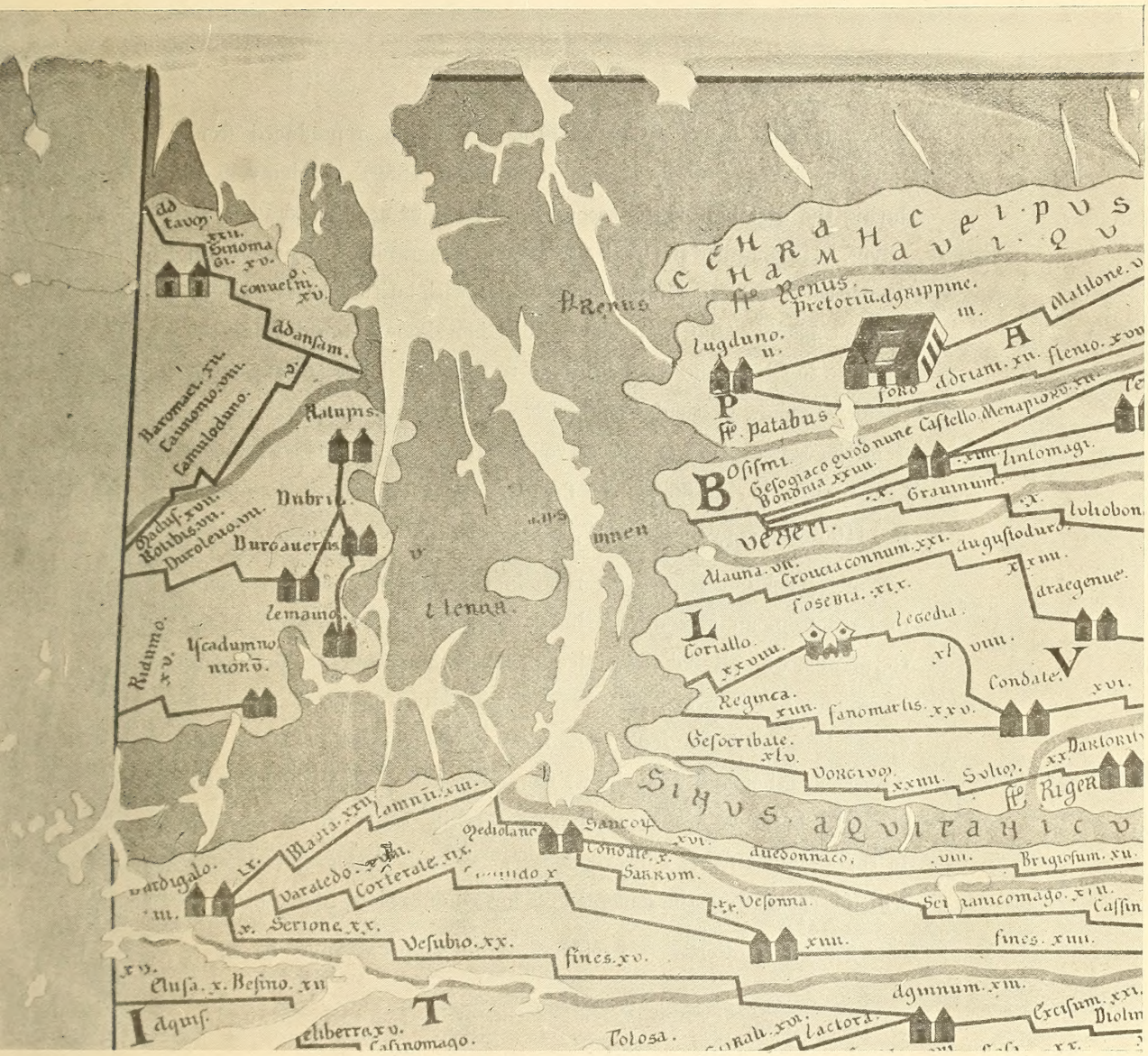
* These letters are very obscure. The Curators of the MS. Department of the Imperial Library, Vienna, can now only identify for certain the last three letters as TUR. For the rest various readings are given : ASCITUR — ASCTTUR — AFCITUR — ASETTUR.

The Director of the Library has kindly supplied this information.

PEUTINGER TABLE

(Time of Roman Empire).



PTOLEMY.—A.D. 140.

This map is a portion of Ptolemy's Gallia, reproduced from Nordenskiöld's Facsimile Atlas. (Stockholm, 1889). Ptolemy lived during the first half of the second century at or near Alexandria, in Egypt. He compiled in Greek a treatise on geography, with an Atlas of twenty seven maps and a full list of names, with latitude and longitude of each place. One map shows the then known world from the Atlantic to China and from Scotland to Equatorial Africa—the other twenty six show particular countries. The oldest extant MS., dating from the 12th century and preserved at Mount Athos, was reproduced by Langlois, Paris, 1867. The first translation into Latin was made in 1410 and a copy, dated 1427, is preserved at Nancy.

Nordenskiöld selects for reproduction maps printed at Rome in 1478 from an MS. drawn, between 1464 and 1471, by Nicolaus Germanus, who altered the projection from equidistant to converging meridians, but in every other respect faithfully translated and transcribed the Greek original. From comparison of extant MS. maps with each other and with the written treatise it is considered certain that the maps as we know them are really the work of Ptolemy in the second century and are therefore the only cartographical work which escaped from the general destruction of ancient literature.

For information as to Ptolemy's World Map see Appendix **B.**

PTOLEMY.—A.D. 140.

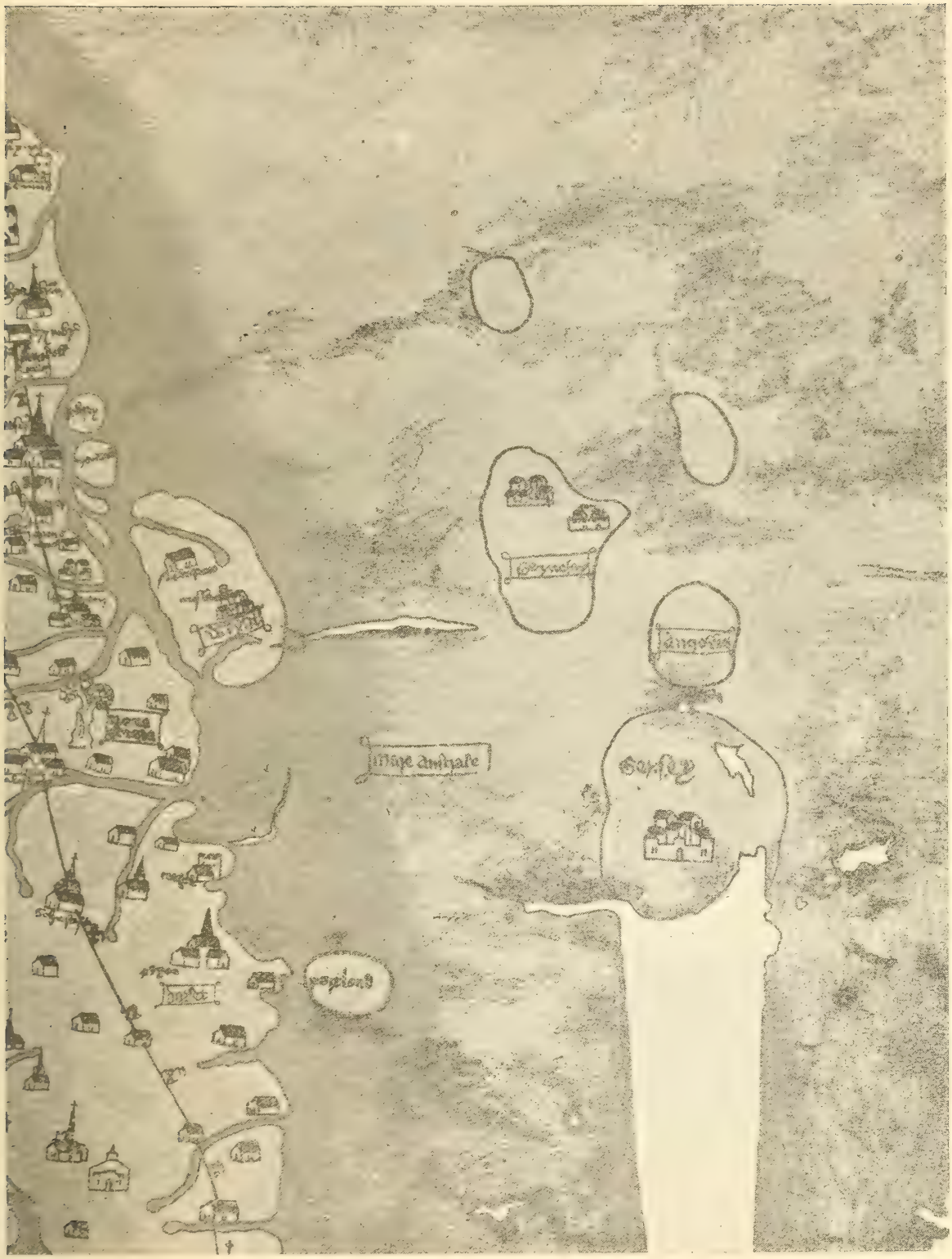
BODLEIAN, *circa* A.D. 1300.

This is a portion of the map of Great Britain, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and dating from about A.D. 1300. It was reproduced in facsimile by the Ordnance Survey in 1875, with a monograph by William Basevi Sanders who suggests that "Ancrowe" may be intended for the Ecrehou rocks and the two islands to the east without names for Alderney and the Caskets.

In Tupper's History of Jersey (1876 edition, page 85) 'Ancrowe' is identified with the northern part of Guernsey which, till the year 1806, was separated at high water from the rest of the island, the word being derived from either "Le Clos" (du Valle) or the modern "L'Ancresse."

In the map of England, by Matthew Paris, *circa* A.D. 1250, Guernsey and Jersey are shown lying close off the English shore like the Isle of Wight.

BODLEIAN.—*Circa* A.D. 1300.



FOURTEENTH CENTURY CHARTS.

The oldest extant nautical charts are those used by Italian and Catalonian seamen during the 14th Century. Small portions of two charts are here reproduced from the Atlas of Santarem (Paris, 1855), Vesconte 1318, preserved at Venice, and Catalan 1375, preserved at Paris.

Though the Byzantines (860–1060) and the Arabs were great voyagers, they did not develop cartography.

There is no record of any nautical chart in Greek, and those in Arabic are considered to be copies of Italian or Catalan charts. Alexander Neckham (1157–1217) writing, *circa* 1190, describes the compass as then used in navigation. Nordenskiöld thinks that before the end of the 13th Century the Catalonian seamen had developed a typical chart of the Mediterranean from which the Italian 14th Century charts were copied, but he doubts whether the compass was used in the construction of the earlier charts. Other writers dispute Nordenskiöld's theory, maintaining that the charts originated with Italians and were made by the use of the compass. In any case the charts as we have them are obviously the result of long careful records and are specially interesting as marking the commencement of the Age of Discovery. The Crusades had failed. Islam blocked the land routes to India and China. The maritime energies of the Italians were driven westward. The year 1291 (Beazley points out) saw both the final doom, with the fall of Acre, of Latin schemes for dominion in the Levant and the first expedition of exploration down the Atlantic coast of Africa. During the 14th Century the coast of Africa was further explored and a regular trade by sea began between the Mediterranean and the nations of Northern Europe. By the end of the 15th the exploring seamen had rounded Africa and stumbled on America, and the charts of the 14th expanded into the world maps of the 16th.

For further information as to early charts see Appendix **E.**

FOURTEENTH CENTURY CHARTS.

VESCONTE.—1318.

CATALAN.—1375.

LELAND'S MAP OF CHANNEL ISLANDS.—*Circa* 1540.

This plate is from the original MS. of Leland's Collectanea, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The legends are mostly in Leland's own handwriting, but the names of the islands and places on the mainland and the distances are in another handwriting. Leland probably got some friend to make the map for him and then entered on it the information he collected.

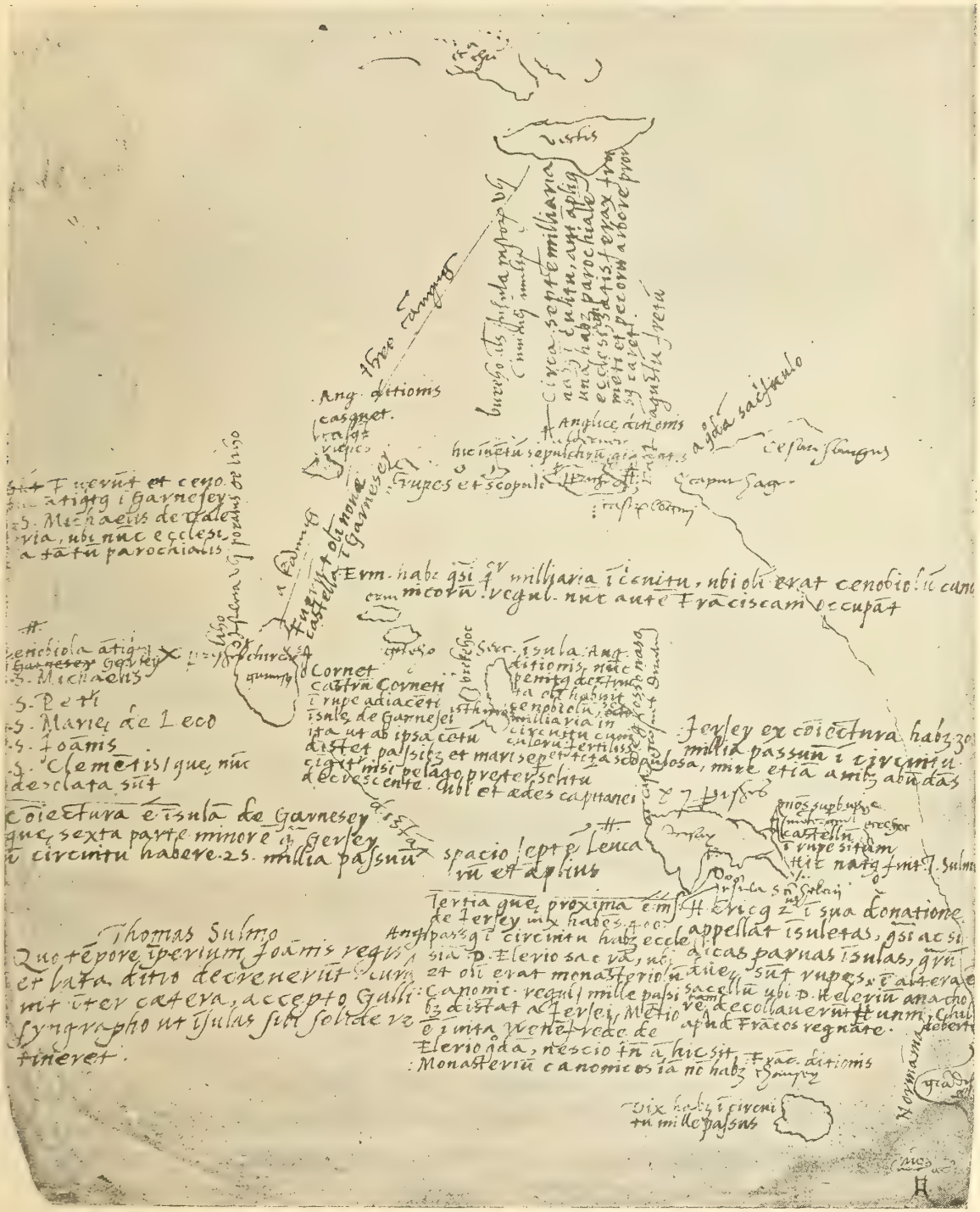
The legends are to the following effect :—

LOCALITIES.	LEGENDS.
England.	Christchurch. Isle of Wight.
Casquets.	Casquet. Under English rule. Casquet Rocks. Three kennings from the Isle of Wight. Rocks.
Burhou.	Bureho or ..... island, full of rabbits. Rocks and cliffs.
Alderney.	Alderney. Under English rule. About 7000 paces or more round. Plenty of corn and cattle, but few trees. One parish church. A giant's tomb was found here by a priest. The Castle of Longinus. The Race ; narrow straits.
Guernsey.	Garnesey. One kenning from the Casquets. About 25,000 paces round, one sixth less than Jersey. Ten parish churches. In St. Michæl in the Vale there were once chapels, now only a parish church. Governor's House is in Castle Cornet on a rock about 100 paces from shore ; dries only at low spring tides. On Lihou island there is a priory. There were once nine castles in Garnesy.
Herm.	Erm. About 4000 paces round ; once a chapel of regular canons, now Franciscans.
Sark.	Sierc. Under English rule. About 6000 paces round ; all cliffs ; full of rabbits ; quantities of birds ; a chapel in ruins. Isthmos (The Coupée).
Small Islands.	Geteho (Jethou). Brekehoc (Brechou). Ecrehoc. (Ecrehou).
Jersey.	Jersay, rather more than seven leagues from Garnesy. About 30,000 paces round. 12 parishes. Ruined chapels St. Michæl, St. Peter, Ste. Marie de Lec, St. John, St. Clement. The ruined castle of Grosso naso or Grosnez. Mont Orgueil, a castle built on a rock. Island of St. Hilary. T. Soulemont born in Jersey. In the "Donatio" of Henry II three islets are mentioned ; two of them are only rocks, on one of which is the shrine of St. Helerius the hermit, murdered by the Huns in the reign of Childeberte of France. On the third, 400 paces round and 1000 paces from shore, is the church of St. Elery, once a monastery with regular canons, but there are no canons now. This may be the same Elery mentioned in the life of Winifred.
France.	Normannia. Cæsaris Burgus (Cherbourgh) ; Caput Hagis (Cape la Hague) ; Granville ; Mont St. Michel. Chausey island, under French rule ; hardly 1000 paces round.
Note.	Thomas de Soulemont John King of England, at the time when his empire and wide dominion decreased, managed among other things by accepting a French feudal grant to retain the islands firmly for himself.

The meaning of some of the legends is obscure, so the above translation is partly conjectural. The legends are reproduced verbatim in Appendix **F,** together with notes on Leland and his friend de Soulemont.

LELAND'S "GERSEY ET GARNESEY."

Circa A.D. 1540.



THE HAVEN OF JERSEY.—*Circa* A.D. 1545.

This plate is from a manuscript map in the British Museum, marked in the Catalogue as of the time of Henry VIIIth.

The handwriting on the map is like the style of handwriting at the end of the reign.

No documentary evidence can be traced as to the date or authorship of the map.

The building shown on St. Aubin's island is however almost decisive that the date must be subsequent to the erection of St. Aubin's Tower, which was sanctioned by an Acte des Etats, 19th October, 1542, and to which allusion is made as completed in a letter by Lord Hertford read to the States on February 25, 1546. (See Actes des Etats, 1524–1596, printed by the Société, 1897).

The spires to the churches are presumably conventional, as there is no record that St. Helier's Church ever had a spire.

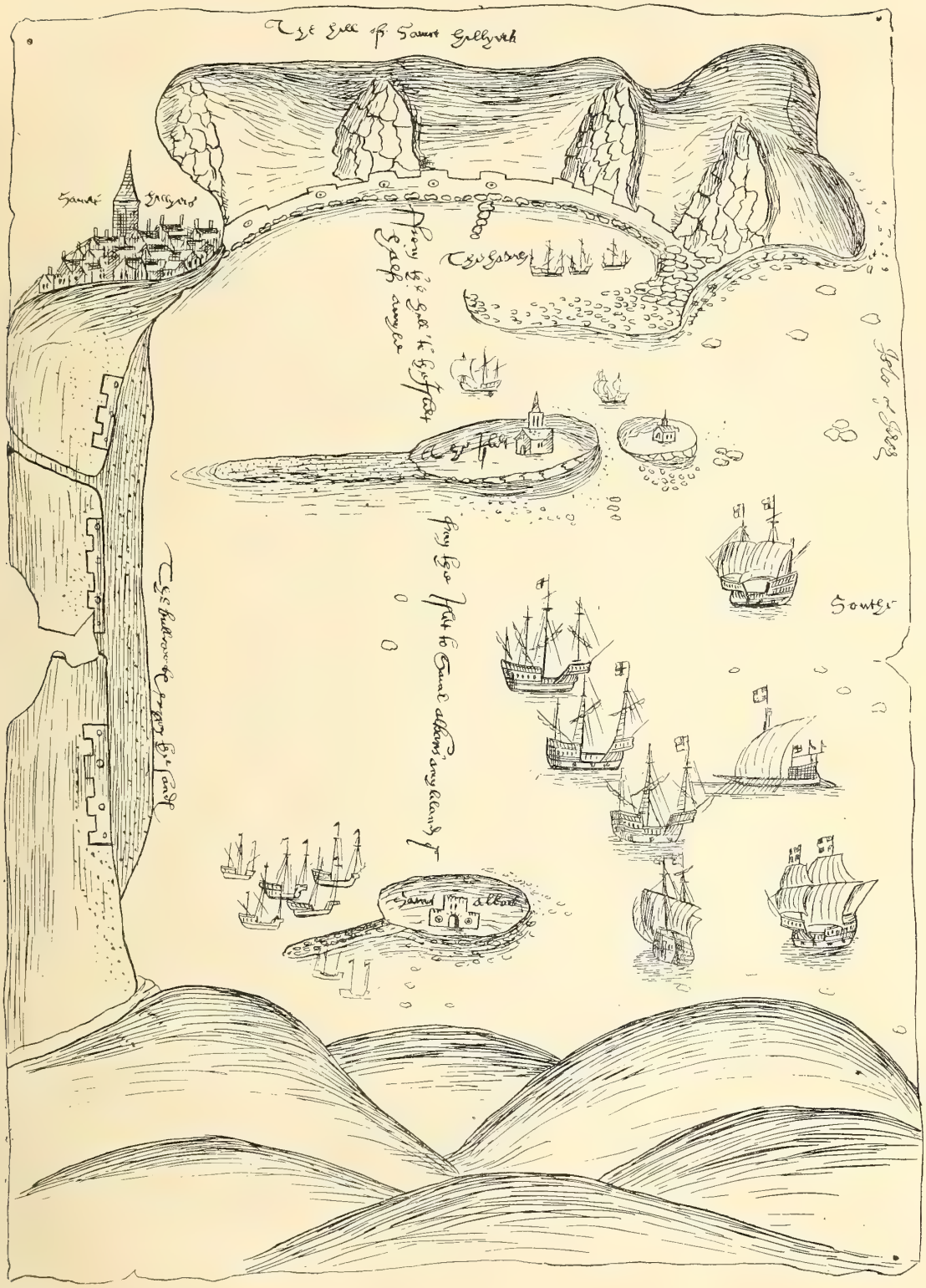
The legends on the map are as follows :

The hill of Sainct Hillyers
The Havre.
From the Hill to the Islet half a myle.
From the Islet to Saint Albans a myle and q^{r}.
The bullwarks ..... the sands.

The ships at anchor have the high poops and forecastles with deep well between, characteristic of the time of Henry VIIIth, and very closely resemble the picture of the "Great Harry" (built in 1514) in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, reproduced below.

The *Henry Grace à Dieu. Pepysian Library, Cambridge*

HAVEN OF JERSEY.—*Circa* A.D. 1545.



POPINJAY'S PLATTE.—A.D. 1563.

This plate is from a manuscript map in the British Mnseum described thus " thys platte is drawn in measure after 3 ynches to a myle per Popinjay. A.D. 1563 ".

No further information can be traced as regards the map, but there are many allusions in the State Papers to Richard Popinjay, who was Surveyor of Works at Portsmouth from A.D. 1560 to A.D. 1587, or later.

Foreign, 1562. Nº 1270.

On the 16th December 1562, Sir Hugh Paulet, Governor of Jersey (then on his way to join the English Army, at Havre, in France) writes from Portsmouth, to Cecil, that he " has conferred with Richard Popyn- " jay, surveyor of works here, who will wait on Cecil on Monday next " to declare the opinion of the writer and Worsley upon the castles of " Guernsey and Jersey ".

Domestic Addenda, 1566—1579, page 455.

In a paper of probable date, 1573, allusion is made to " the survey " of Rich. Worsley, Captain of the Isle of Wight, John Mills, of Hamp- " ton, Peter Smith, and John Popinjay, surveyor to the Queen's works " at Portsmouth ", in connection with the fortification of the castle at Jersey.

" Ordres du Conseil ", Jersey, Vol. i. p. 42.

Worsley, Mills, and Smith were (together with Sir Hugh Paulet) the Commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth, June 27th, 1562, to inquire into various matters in Jersey, including Crown Lands and Fortifications, so it is possible that Popinjay may have accompanied the Commission and made his Platte at that time.

Domestic State Papers, 1547—1580, pages 311, 491, 529, 553 ; 1581—1590, pages 186, 191, 195, 197, 200, 234, 256, 283, 289, 302, 394.

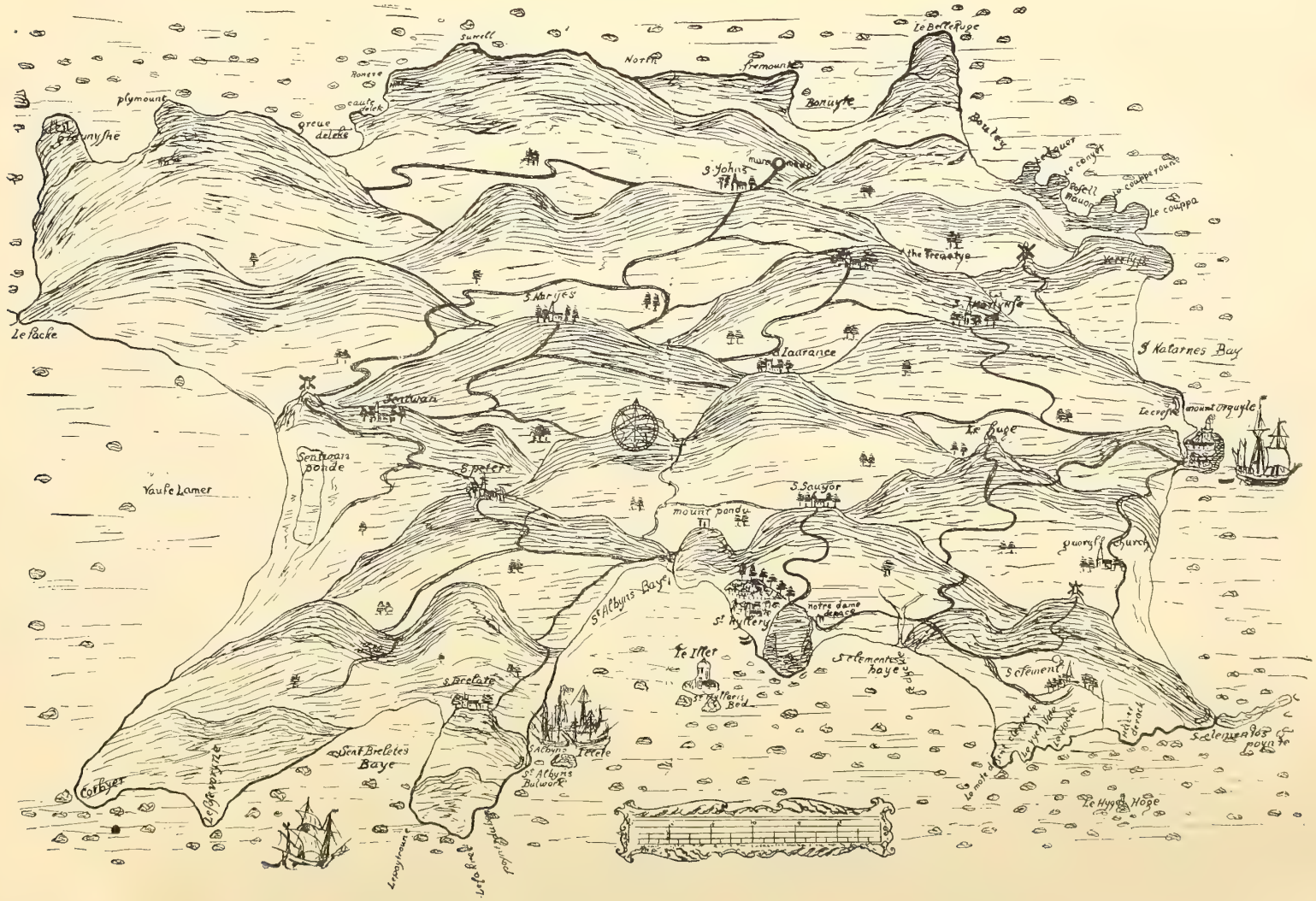
In the Domestic State Papers between 1568 and 1587 there are numerous allusions to Richard Popinjay as Surveyor of Works at Portsmouth, but no mention of any more work at Jersey. In March, 1585, he states he has been in the service for twenty five years. In March, 1587 (the last notice of his name) he is mentioned as the author of a map of the neighbourhood of Portsmouth.

In Popinjay's Platte will be noticed

" Notre Dame de pace " for Chapelle des Pas.
" Le Hyge Hoge " for the rock where Icho Tower now stands.
" Caute de leke ", using the Jersey dialect word for Château.
" Vaufe Lamer " for St. Ouen's Bay.
" Le Paytroune " for St. Brelade's Point.
" Poynt du bon " for Noirmont.

St. Brelade's Church is shown on the hill above St. Aubin's.

POPINJAY'S PLATTE.—A.D. 1563.



WAGHENAER.—A.D. 1585.

This plate is from the earliest printed collection of sea charts, published at Leyden in 1585, with the title "Spieghel der Zeevaart vande navigatie der Westersche Zee."

An English edition was published in 1588 with the title "The Mariners Mirrour" in consequence of the representations of Lord Charles Howard of Effingham, the Lord Admiral of England. The title page and the directions relating to Jersey are reproduced in Appendix **I.**

The translator, Antony Ashley, then clerk to the council, subsequently knighted, left a daughter and heiress whose son became the first Lord Shaftesbury.

In Waghenaer's Charts the compass bearings are still drawn all over the chart as in the 'Portolani.' The variation being then to the eastward. The soundings are in fathoms.

The Ecrehos are shown as "Sans." "Thosants Bay," marked as being in Jersey, is probably a mistake for Saints Bay, Guernsey. "Roketioves" are the Roches Douvres.

WAGHENAER.—A.D. 1585.

RYTHER.—A.D. 1590.

This plate is from a portion of a coloured map of the British Isles showing the course of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The whole map measuring 29¼ by 20¼ inches is bound up with eight other maps showing the Armada at various stages. These maps, called "tables," were drawn by Robert Adams and engraved and sold by Augustine Ryther, together with the translation of an Italian account of the Armada.

Ryther flourished 1576–1590, engraving some maps of English Counties by Saxton, in 1579, and some plates of "The Mariners Mirrour," 1588.

The title page of Ryther's publication is as follows:

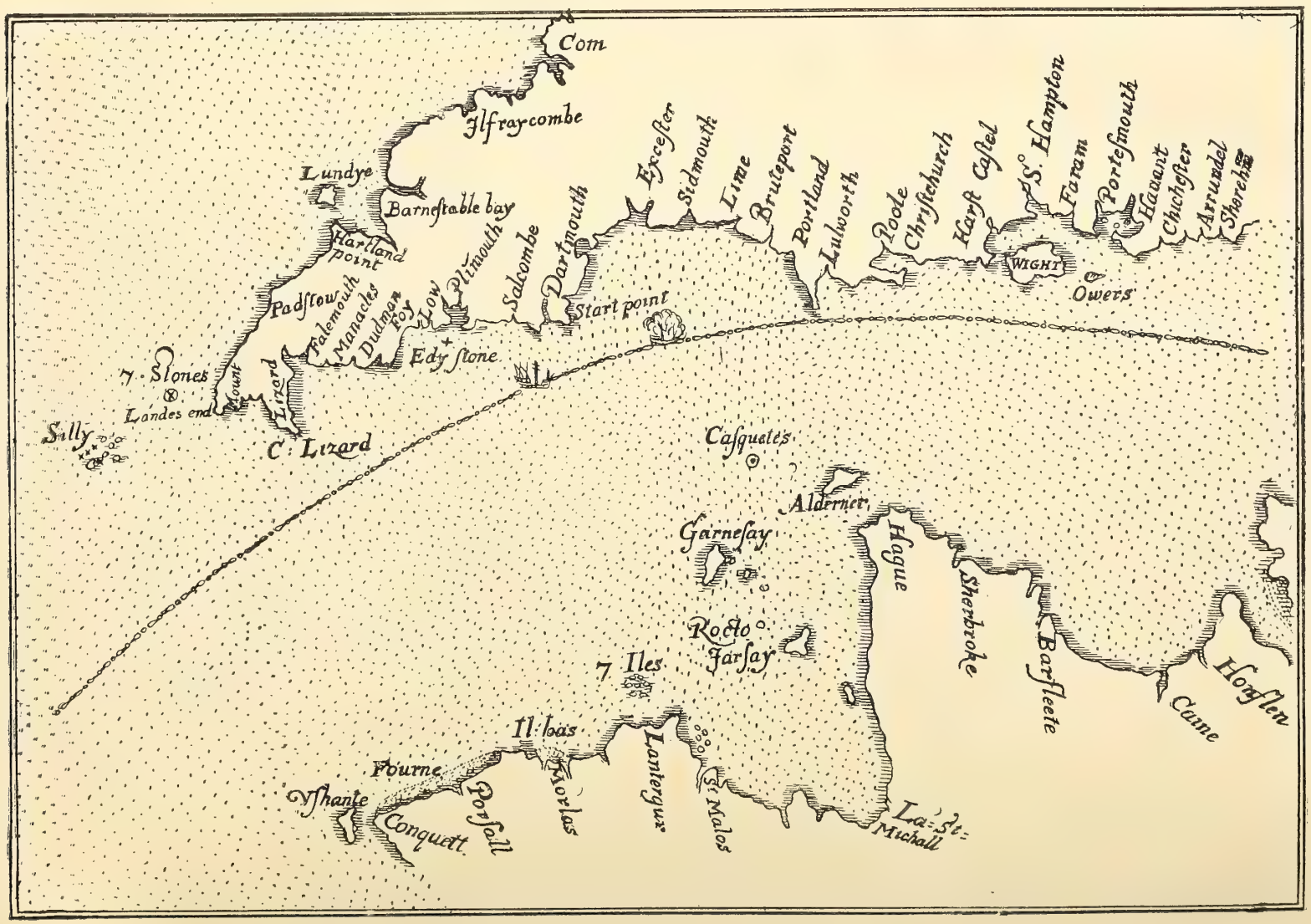
A DISCOVRSE
concerninge the Spanishe fleete
inuadinge Englande in the yeare 1588 and
ouerthrowne by her Ma^ties^ Nauie vnder the
conduction of the Right-honorable the Lorde
Charles Howarde highe Admirall of Englande:
written in Italian by Petruccio Vbaldino citizen
of Florence, and translated by Robert Adams
for A. Ryther: vnto the w^ch^ discourse are
annexed certaine tables expressinge the
seuerall exploites, and conflictes had
with the said fleete.

THESE bookes with the tables belonginge to
them are to be solde at the shoppe of A. Ryther
beinge a little from Leaden hall next
to the Signe of the Tower.

COLOPHON:—Imprinted at London, by A. Hatfield, and are to be sold at the shop of A. Rither, being a little from Leaden hall next to the Signe of the Tower. 1590.

[Brit. Mus. 292. e. 9. (1).]

RYTHER.—A.D. 1590.



NORDEN.—1595.

This plate is enlarged from an MS. map in the British Museum, part of a collection with the title as follows :—

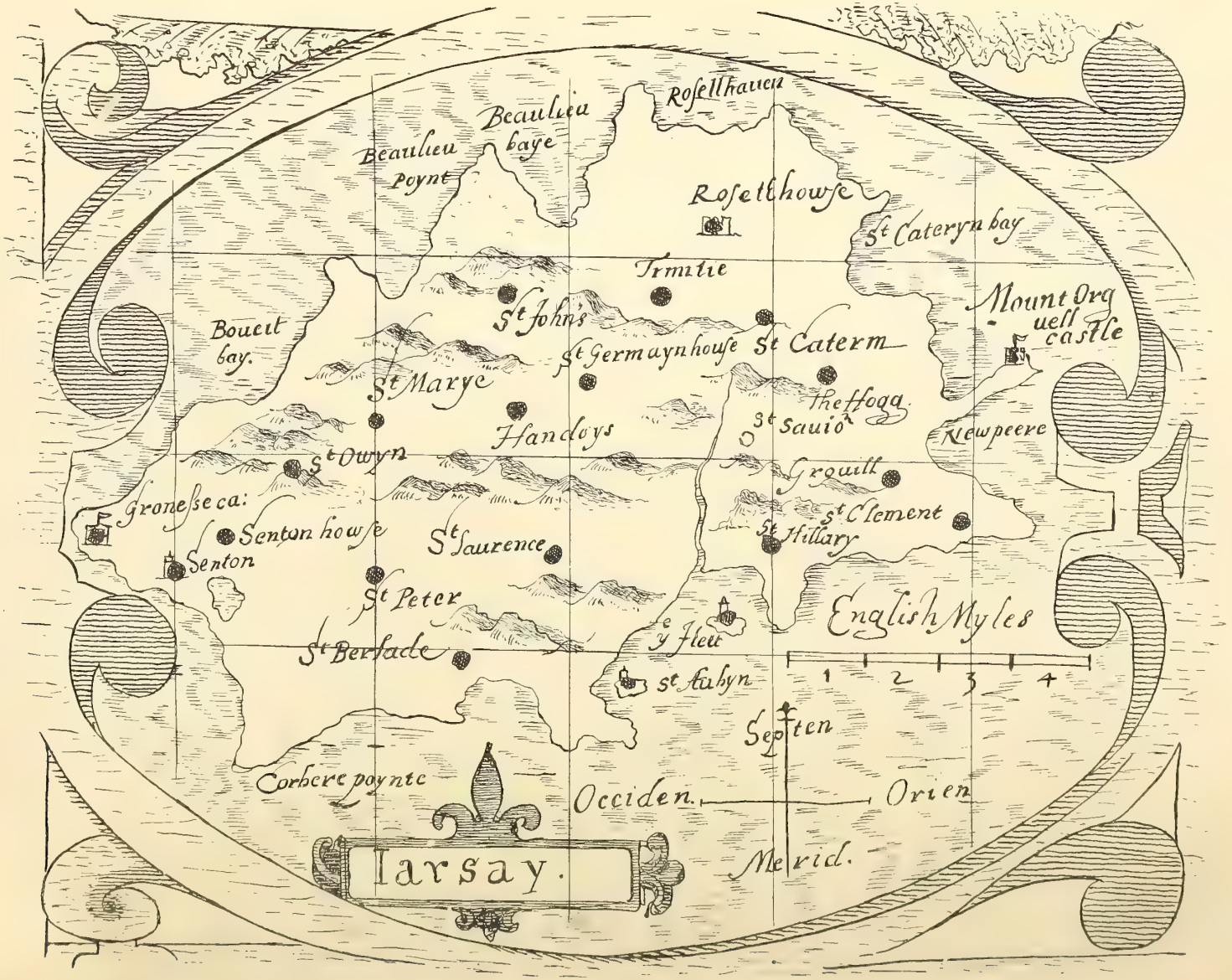
" A chorographicall discription of the seuerall
" Shires and Islands of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey,
" Sussex, Hamshire, Weighte, Garnesey and Jarsey—
" performed by the traueyle and view of
" John Norden, 1595."

There is a dedication to Queen Elizabeth, and an address to the Lords of the Privy Council, but the only maps are of Essex, Hampshire, and Jersey.

John Norden was born in 1548. He was the first Englishman to design a series of county histories, to which he gave the title " Speculum Brittaniæ." In 1593 he obtained a Privy Council order authorising him to make maps, and in the same year he published maps of Middlesex, Westminster, and London. In 1598 he published a map of Hertfordshire. Camden's Brittania, 1607, includes six maps by Norden. Speed, in 1610, published five. Norden's Cornwall, with nine separate maps of hundreds, was not published till 1728. No reproduction of his map of Jersey can be traced, but the outline and spelling are similar to that of the map in Mercator's Atlas, 1606

Norden died in 1625.

NORDEN.—A.D. 1595.



MERCATOR.—A.D. 1606.

This plate is from the edition of Mercator's Atlas, published by Jodocus Hondius. Amsterdam, 1606.

Judging from the outline and the names this map must have been based on Norden's.

Gerhard Mercator was born at Ruppelmonde, in Flanders, in 1512. He took a degree at Louvain University, and from 1536 till his death in 1594 was a professional map-maker and engraver. In 1544 he was imprisoned for heresy but released after a few months. In 1569 he published a map of the world on the projection which has made his name famous. In 1570 his atlas was ready for printing but he postponed publication in order not to injure the sale of an Atlas published in that year by his friend Ortelius. In 1585 the maps of Gallia and Germania were published in one volume, and in 1590 Italy, but the whole Atlas was not published till 1595, the year after his death. A second edition was published in 1602. Both these editions were published by his son Rumoldus at Duisberg (near Düsseldorf) where Mercator had lived since 1552.

In 1604, Jodocus Hondius (who was born in Ghent but who had lived in London from 1583 till 1594, when he settled in Amsterdam) purchased the plates of Mercator's Atlas, and in 1606 published a new edition with fifty new plates, one of which is the Jersey here reproduced.

In 1611 Jodocus Hondius died. In 1619 a fourth edition, in French, was published at Amsterdam.

In the Jersey Public Library there is a copy of the 1585 Atlas of Gallia and Germania, and in the sheet for 'Britannia et Normandia' the Channel Islands are shown on a small scale. Jersey is more correct in shape than in the plate here given. Four names are marked: 'St Hilari', 'Mont Orguel Ch.', 'La Chaine', on the north coast, 'Gromes' for Grosnez. In Guernsey, The Vale is shown separated by sea from the rest of the island. Lihou is marked as 'Le Howe.'

An ecclesiastical certificate is printed in the Atlas testifying that there is nothing in it to offend pious ears.

In Appendix **K.** are reproduced the title pages, in Latin, of the 1595 and 1606 editions, and the description of the Channel Islands, in French, from the 1619 edition.

MERCATOR.—A.D. 1606.

SPEED.—A.D. 1610.

This plate is taken from the plate dated 1610 in the third edition dated 1631 of Speed's Atlas called "A prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World."

Judging by the names and the spelling this map must have been based on Popinjay's Platte.

John Speed was born in 1552. He was brought up as a tailor and in 1580 became a freeman of the Merchant Taylor's Company. In 1598 through the influence of his patron, Sir Fulk Greville (first Lord Brooke, the friend of Philip Sidney and the restorer of Warwick Castle) Speed got a government appointment which he describes as "setting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuall "trade, and giving it full liberty thus to express the inclination of "my mind." Between 1608–1610 he published fifty-four maps of England and Wales, five by Norden, the remainder by Saxton. In 1611 he published his "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," consisting of 54 maps with descriptions.

Speed died in 1629.

In Appendix **L.** are reproduced the title page of Speed's Atlas of 1631 and his description of Jersey.

SPEED.—A.D. 1610.

CORONELLI.—A.D. 1696.

This plate is from the "Isolario" of Coronelli, published at Venice in 1696. It is of no importance, being simply a reprint of Mercator's map with the addition of trees and with some rather unfaithful removal of mountains.

Marc Vincent Coronelli was born at Venice about the middle of the 17th Century and joined while young the order of the Minor Friars. He spent some years in Paris where he built, in 1683, two large globes twelve feet each in diameter.

In 1685 he returned to Venice and became "cosmographe de la république" and continued till his death, in 1718, publishing books and maps in large quantities and with great rapidity. At the time of his death he was engaged on a cyclopædia entitled "Bibliotheca universale sacro profano" to appear in 45 folio volumes of plates and maps. Seven volumes had appeared but he had not got to the end of the third letter of the alphabet. His biographer remarking thereon "Le mélange confus de bon et de mauvais qui se trouve dans ce "livre ne donne pas sujet de regretter le reste."—Eyrie's Biographie Universelle, Michaud, Paris, 1813.

Settentrione
IARSEY.
ISOLA,
già detta
CÆSAREA
appartenente
al Rè d'Inghilterra
Rofel
Bewle Pointe
Bewle baye
Bewle
S Catharyns Point
Trinitye
S. Catharyns
S Johns
Mont Orguil Castel
The Hogge.
Boueit baye
I S O L A
y Newe peere
S. Germayne howse
S. Savior
S. Hilarye Mont
Grouill
Grede tack
Handoys.
D I
S. Clement
S Maris Poole
S Hilarye
S. Mary
S Laurence
Le Mont d'espendues
ye Ilet
Gronese Point
Gronese Castel
Senton howse
S. Peter
Senton
Senton Poole
S t Berlade
Cul du Mont
S Aulyn
Senton baye
Point Rere mouth
1 2 3 4 5
Miglia d' Inghilterra
3 6
Miglia d' Italia
Leghe de Mare
Pointe Corbere
M A R E D I F R A N C I A
Mezzo Giorno

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PEUTINGER TABLE.

The authorship and date of the original table are unknown. Dr. Konrad Miller, of Stuttgart, who published, in 1888, a facsimile reproduction (two thirds of full size of the whole table) ascribes it to a certain Castorius who lived in the 4th Century. Mannert, of Leipsic, writing 1824, suggests early in the 3rd Century. Desjardins in the extract below, from his "Géographie de la Gaule Romain," Paris, 1885, thinks the table was the work of more than one author and that the foundation was probably made in the time of Augustus (B.C. 27. A.D. 14):—

Expliquer l'origine et fixer la date du document connu d'abord sous le nom de Table Theodosienne, et ensuite sous celui de Table de Peutinger, plus généralement adopté aujourd'hui, n'est pas chose malaisée, c'est chose impossible. Mannert, le célèbre éditeur du soi-disant fac-similé, exécuté bien des années auparavant et publié pour la première fois par Scheyb, a cru que l'on pouvait ramener la rédaction ou plutôt le dressement original de cette carte, dont la copie unique, faite par le moine de Colmar, et conservée aujourd'hui à l'*Hofbibliothek* de Vienne, nous est parvenue, à une date précise; et oette date est, pour lui, le règne de Sévère Alexandre, vers l'an 230 de notre ère.

Mannert avait très bien compris que la forme bizarre de cet *Orbis Romanus*—si rétréci dans le sens vertical, si démesurément allongé dans le sens horizontal, qu'on le dirait passé au laminoir—devait être un souvenir traditionnel de l'*Orbis pictus* d'Agrippa, à Rome, lequel, étant représenté sous un portique, devait nécessairement mettre sous les yeux des promeneurs également visibles pour tous, les régions septentrionales aussi bien que celles du midi. De là vint la nécessité d'un dessin conventionnel, dans lequel les mers, oú il n'y avait pas de noms à écrire, n'avaient pas plus de largeur que les fleuves, où les pays, étrangement défigurés et écrasés, se développaient en large, donnant place surtout aux routes et aux noms des stations. La carte de Portique d'Agrippa, ainsi conçue, et représentant l'*Orbis* sur la paroi du fond, comme si l'on voulait figurer l'Europe, étirée à droite et à gauche, sous les galeries du Palais-Royal, de manière qu'elle en fît le tour, devint le prototype de

toutes les cartes du monde, et nous voyons que celles qu'on exposait dans les écoles étaient exécutées dans le même système. C'est ce dessin traditionnel que nous retrouvons dans la carte copiée au temps de saint Louis par le moine de Colmar, copie que nous possédons seule, aujourd'hui que l'original est détruit.

On s'aperçoit d'ailleurs que la carte dont nous avons la copie n'a pas dû être faite en une fois. On remarque en effet que des noms de peuples, de provinces et de régions appartiennent à une période antérieure à l'inscription des routes et des stations, que quelques-uns de ces noms datent même de l'époque qui a précédé Auguste : comme Gretia pour Graetia, près de Marseille ; des noms de peuples qu'on ne trouve pas ailleurs, comme les Cambio vicenses, ou des noms de pays appartenant à la plus ancienne ethnographie de notre pays, comme Umbranicia.

Une observation de la plus haute importance, qui frappe tout d'abord et qui prouve la double origine de la carte, c'est le défaut absolu de concordance entre la géographie physique, les noms de peuples, de provinces et de régions, d'une part, et le réseau des voies où sont inscrites les stations routières, de l'autre. Ainsi les Parisi sont encore plus loin de Luteci (pour Lutetia, Paris)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

les Osismi et les Veneti, séparés de Vorgium (Carhaix) et de Darioritum (Vannes), leurs capitales. De sorte qu'à ne considérer que le premier segment, il n'y a pas une seule capitale qui ne soit séparée par une assez grande distance du peuple dont elle était chef-lieu. Ce défaut absolu de concordance suffit seul à prouver qu'il y a là deux systèmes, ou, pour mieux dire, deux époques différentes ; celle d'Auguste et celle du IVe siècle. Ce sont en quelque sorte deux cartes dont la superposition exacte ne peut s'effectuer sur aucun point et qui n'ont pu davantage être calquées l'une sur l'autre.

Mais ce n'est pas tout. Sur le fond du 1er siècle, sfl 'on a inscrit le réseau des routes du IVe siècle, on n'a cessé d'ajouter, par la suite, c'est-à-dire pendant les âges suivants, des indications beaucoup plus modernes. Pour les vignettes, par exemple, si nous avons constaté que les trois principales qui semblent désigner *trois* capitales dans l'Orbis Romanus, Constantinople, Rome et Antioche, désignent la date précise de 350–351 de notre ère, puisque c'est le seul moment où ces trois grandes villes aient été à la fois les trois capitales du monde avec Constance, Magnence et Gallus,—d'autres vignettes accusent une date de beaucoup postérieure, comme Ravenne, qui est figurée par l'église Saint-Vital, laquelle date, comme on sait, du VIe siècle, sans parler des légendes chrétiennes qui accompagnent quelques-unes de ces peintures. Il est même possible de reconnaître les traces laissées sur sa copie par le moine de Colmar, au XIIIe siècle.

Tout en inscrivant sur le vieux fond de la carte d'Auguste, reproduction très probable de l'Orbis pictus d'Agrippa, sous le portique de Polla, toute la viabilité du IVe siècle, on a conservé aux noms des villes et des stations l'orthographe et la physionomie gauloise des premiers temps.

APPENDIX B.

PTOLEMY'S WORLD MAP.

Ptolemy knew that the earth was a sphere but underestimated its size, making the equator only 18,000 knots instead of the true 21,600 knots. His degree of latitude thus became 50 knots instead of 60 and his degree of longitude on the Mediterranean parallel 40 knots instead of 49.

He compiled latitudes from astronomical observations but for longitudes he depended mainly on the estimates of travellers. One observation for longitude had been recorded in B.C. 331 when an eclipse was observed simultaneously at Carthage and at Arbela in Mesopotamia. By comparing the time of day at the two places astronomers had deduced a difference of longitude of 45 degrees; the real difference is now known to be 34.

The real Mediterranean is about 2000 knots in length and covers about 41 degrees of longitude. Ptolemy's Mediterranean, based on traveller's estimates, is 2500 knots and covers 62 degrees of longitude. Ptolemy makes therefore a double error. First he overestimates the mileage by 25 per cent. Secondly he spreads that mileage over 21 per cent. too many degrees of longitude. The result is that, plotted on a globe, his Mediterranean is 50 per cent. longer than the real thing.

His latitudes, based on astronomical observation, are not affected by this error, and Ptolemy's Europe is consequently distorted, the distances east and west being too long as compared with those north and south.

But there are also some large errors in observations for latitude. Carthage is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees too much south and Byzantium 2 degrees too far north. This makes Ptolemy's Mediterranean a much straighter

simpler affair than the real thing. The error of Byzantium was not discovered till the end of the 17th Century.

The effect of the errors is more interesting than the errors themselves. Ptolemy's World Map, if plotted on a globe, gets Eastern Asia nearly half across the Pacific, and when, therefore, in the Middle Ages, Marco Polo and other travellers brought home accounts of Japan, that pushful island got right across to the site of Mexico, where it stood on the globe just prior to the journey of Columbus, a great encouragement to that explorer, who remained to the day of his death (1506) under the impression that he had reached the islands off the coast of Asia when he discovered what (in memory of his mistake) we still call the West Indies.

APPENDIX C.

ANTONINE ITINERARY.

The Antonine Itinerary is the authority for attaching the name Cæsarea to Jersey.

The words in the Itinerary, as given in the edition by Wesseling (Amsterdam, 1735) a copy of which (originally belonging to Falle) is to be found in the Jersey Public Library, are as follows :—

" In mari oceano quod Gallias et Britannias interluit
" Insulæ Orcades Num III
" Insula Clota in Hiverione
" Vecta Riduna Sarmia
" Cæsarea Barsa Lisia
" Andium Sicdelis Uxantis Sina
" Vindilis Siata Arica ".

As regards authorship Desjardins in his " Géographie de la Gaule Romaine " remarks : " C'est le tableau plus ou moins officiel des " stations et des distances de l'Empire Romain au IVe siècle ; il n'y " a point là d'ouvrage à proprement parler, mais une copie dont l'ori- " ginal impersonel était partout, et par conséquent appartenait à tous. " C'est donc une tâche vaine et décevante que de chercher à saisir " l'auteur de ce document. Quel est l'auteur original du livret Chaix

" ou de l'Indicateur * des chemins de fer ? L'éditeur, le compilateur ; " soit, mais c'est tout."

The Revd. J. C. C. Ubele, D.D., of Alderney, wrote a paper entitled " Inquiry into the ancient names of the Islands enumerated in " the Itinerarium Maritinum Antonianum in connection with the " Traffic which the Phœnicians and Carthaginians carried on with the " British Isles ". This paper is printed in the " History of the Island of Guernsey ". William Berry (Longman. London, 1815).

Dr. Ubele takes a various reading from another edition of the Antonine and gives a table as follows :—

Vecta	Wight.
Ridvna	Alderney.
Sarnica	Sark.
Sarnia	L'Isle aux Marchands
Armia	Herm.
Sarmia	Jethou.
Cæsarea	Guernsey.
Barsa	Jersey.
Lisia . Andium	D'Yeu . Nermentier.
Sicdelis	Greais.
Uxantisina	Ushant.
Vindilis	Belleisle.
Siata Arica	Oleron de Ré.

His idea is that the islands are named in the order in which they were visited by inspecting officials, and that these officials working southward through the Channel Islands would, after leaving Jersey, cross Brittany by land and then visit the islands on the southern coast.

Berry does not himself give any information and his " defamatory tone " about the people of Guernsey was due (according to Tupper, History of Guernsey, Ed. 1854) to his having been put in St. Peter's-Port gaol for stealing an unpublished map. He " contemplated ", adds Tupper, " compiling a history of Jersey, but that island was " happily spared the infliction ".

* " Indicateur ", the French Railway Guide, Anglice, " Bradshaw ", " A.B.C.", etc. Americe, " Official Guide ", " Pathfinder ", etc. But George Bradshaw, born 1801, died 1853, was a Lancashire man. He became a Quaker and objected (on account of their heathen origin) to the ordinary names of the months which on the front page of the guide are still (April 1908) confined in brackets.

APPENDIX D.

KING JOHN

And the retention of the Channel Islands by the Crown of England.

Thomas de Soulemont, in the note on Leland's map, states that King John kept the Channel Islands by accepting a feudal grant from the King of France. No evidence can be traced for this statement which is at variance with the account given by Dupont in his " Histoire du Cotentin et de ses Isles ". (Caen, 1873).

During the 10th century the Channel Islands passed under the rule of the Dukes of Normandy.

In 1200, Jan. 13th, John (as Duke of Normandy) appointed Pierre de Preaux " Seigneur des Iles ".

In 1204 Philip Augustus, King of France, annexed Normandy to the Crown of France but was unable to establish his rule in the Channel Islands. Pierre de Preaux owned estates in Normandy as well as in the Channel Islands. For his estates in Normandy he did homage to Philip but not for his estates in the Channel Islands.

In 1205 John organised a fleet and placed it under the command of Eustache, an ex-monk, who had quarrelled both with the church and with his feudal lord, Ranauld, Count of Boulogne. Eustache raided the Channel Islands and the coast of Normandy.

In 1207 John appointed Philippe D'Aubigny " Gardien des Isles ".

In 1211 Eustache quarrelled with John and in the following year went over to the King of France.

In 1213 Eustache organised a French fleet and for a second time raided the Channel Islands, establishing himself in Sark. In the same year the French fleet was destroyed by an English fleet and Sark retaken.

In 1215 John signed Magna Charta. In 1216 the English Barons still dissatisfied with John invited over to England Louis, Duke of Normandy, son of Philip, King of France. Eustache and a French fleet landed Louis and his army in England and then for the third time raided the Channel Islands.

In October, 1216, John died and the Barons had no further need of Louis and by May 1217 they had captured him and defeated his army.

In August, 1217, D'Aubigny destroyed the fleet of Eustache and cut off his head.

In September, 1217, Louis signed a treaty undertaking that the Channel Islands then in the possession of the brothers of Eustache should be restored to the Crown of England.

The retention of the Channel Islands was due therefore not to a feudal grant but to the sea-power of England and the energy of John.

Green (History of the English People) points out that John was " the ablest and most ruthless of the Angevins ..... with an inborn " genius for war ... " and concludes " the closer study of John's his- " tory clears away the charges of sloth and incapacity with which " men tried to explain the greatness of his fall ".

Dupont explains more fully : " Il eut l'instinct des destinées de son pays ; il comprit que la mer était le vrai champ de son génie et de sa grandeur ; et lui qui ne s'attachait a rien se préoccupa d'une manière toute spéciale de la marine et lui donna un développement et un essor qui ne devait plus s'arrêter. Ce n'est certes pas un des rapprochements historiques les moins curieux de voir l'Angleterre redevable de l'élément essentiel de son prosperité et de sa puissance a l'un des plus detestables monarques qui l'aient gouvernée ".

In 1259, by the Treaty of Westminster, Henry III, as King of England and Duke of Acquitaine, agreed to do homage for the " isles " s'aucune en ia que li Rois de Angleterre tiegne, qui soient de roiaume " de France ".

In 1360, by the Treaty of Bretigny, Edward III acquired the sovereignty of certain territory and islands hitherto held in fief and retained " toutes les autres illes les quelles le dit Roy d'Engleterre " tient a present ".

It is clear therefore that the Channel Islands never passed either de jure or de facto under the crown of France, and have been continuously inherited de jure by the Kings of England as successors of the Dukes of Normandy and retained de facto by sea power.

APPENDIX E.

"PORTOLANI."

"Portolano" is the Italian word for a book of sailing directions, "carta" being the word for chart, but Nordenskiöld and other writers on cartography have adopted the word 'portolano' to indicate the charts of the 14th and two succeeding centuries.

These "Portolani" were a new development in cartography. Ptolemy's maps were scientific and mathematical, based on latitudes and longitudes. The maps of the earlier middle ages were theological and pictorial, intended, like the "novel with a purpose," to illustrate some theory. The portolani were the appliances evolved by seamen purely for practical purposes and thrown away when worn out like the sails and cordage of the ship. No librarian collected them. Students were hardly aware of their existence. Ortelius in his elaborate catalogue of cartographers (Amsterdam, 1570) does not even mention them. They must have been slowly built up by taking the averages of large numbers of estimated distances between ports and headlands, and then plotting on parchment the courses so obtained with their estimated orientation. The result was an outline of the coast. The portolani are covered with lines drawn radially from various centres. These lines were not used in the construction of the chart. They were drawn afterwards and are intended to assist the seamen to get his bearings, like the compass points on modern charts The portolani were drawn on parchment, coloured, and either rolled or mounted in leaves on thin boards like a modern pocket map on canvas.

There was no idea of projection but the seamen draftsmen, adding together the different parts of coastline, had unconsciously constructed a map of Europe on a projection similar in some respects to that invented by Mercator in the 16th Century.

Every portolano had a ribbon scale with units about 3 knots each, arising (according to Nordenskiöld) from the Spanish league of the 13th Century.

The uniformity of scale throughout each chart was correct enough for the Mediterranean, but difficulties arose when the chart included northern latitudes,

The Carte Pisane (*circa* 1300) is supposed to be the earliest extant portolano, but the earliest actually dated is that of Petrus de Vesconte, 1311.

Owing to researches in recent years many portolani have been discovered and over 500 are now known. One catalogue names 130 of the 14th Century. Even after the invention of printing MS. portolani continued in use.

The list given below shows the extent to which the Channel Islands appear in those 14th Century Portolani, which are reproduced in Nordenskiöld's "Periplus."

FOURTEENTH CENTURY CHARTS.

Date.	Author or Name.	Place where original is preserved.	Scale.	Channel Islands.
Circa 1300.	Carte Pisane.	Paris.		Not shown.
Circa 1306.	Carignano.	Florence.	1 by 5¾ millions	Guernsey ?
1311.	Petrus de Vesconte.	Florence.	1 by 6½ millions	Portion showing Western Europe is lost.
1318.	Petrus de Vesconte.	Venice.		Channel Isles reproduced (see page 13).
1327.	Perrinus Vesconte.	Florence.		Jersey ? Guernsey, Alderney, Casquettes.
Circa 1330.	Luxuro.	Genoa.	1 by 10½ millions	Guernsey, Alderney, Casquettes.
1339.	Dulcert.	Paris.	1 by 5½ millions	Guernsey, Alderney, Casquettes.
1351.	Atlante Mediceo.	Florence.		Islands shown but no names.
1375.	Catalan.	Paris.	1 by 5¾ millions	Channel Isles reproduced (see page 13).
Circa 1384.	Pinelli.	Paris.	1 by 5¾ millions	Guernsey, Alderney, Casquettes.
1385.	Soleri.	Florence.		Guernsey, Alderney, Casquettes.

APPENDIX F.

LELAND'S MAP OF THE CHANNEL ISLES.

John Leland was born about 1505; took B.A. at Cambridge, 1522; studied also at Oxford and Paris, and became Librarian to Henry VIII in 1530 or earlier. In 1533 he received the King's authority to search the monasteries and colleges for ancient manuscripts, and from about 1535 to 1543 he travelled through England, not only collecting for the King's Library but making detailed topographical notes, which he subsequently wrote out in his 'Itinerary'. In July 1536 he writes to Cromwell about the loss of records, complaining that "... The Germans perceiving our desidiousness and "negligence do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them "and cutteth them out of libraries returning home and putting them "abroad as monuments of their own country".

From 1543 to 1546 Leland is supposed to have lived in London. In 1546 he made a long report to the King explaining his literary projects, but in the following year he (in the words of his friend) "by a most pitiful occasion fell besides his wits", that is, he became insane. In 1552 he died. After his death his MS. was used by various writers, but the Itinerary was not printed till 1710 and the Collectanea till 1715.

A new edition of the Itinerary has just been published by George Bell & Son (London, 1907–08), edited by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, who has kindly furnished the following note about the map:—

"As far as I know there is no reference to the Channel Islands "either singly or as a group in any of Leland's writings beyond the "isolated page in Collectanea containing the map. I doubt greatly "whether Leland himself visited the Channel Islands or indeed any "of the islands, Wight, Anglesea or the Isle of Man. He does not "include islands in the long descriptive list of places that he had visited "during his six years peregrinations (New Year's Gift Letter to Henry "VIII, see page xli, Vol. I of my edition); and a little further on in "the same letter among the works that he tells the King he hopes to "write he says: "Then I entende to distribute yn to vj bokes such

" matter as I have al ready collected concerninge the isles adjacent to " your noble realme and under your subjection whereof thre shaul be of " these isles Vecta Mona and Menavia, sumtyme kyngedoms." This " would probably have been descriptive and historical, but it was never " written. He collected much material from books and old histories " and probably had access to official papers in some places or on his " journeys ; this I believe was the case with regard to Mona (Anglesea) " of which he made full notes, especially concerning the parishes and " distances (printed in my volume on Wales, also from the Collectanea) ; " and this map of the Channel Islands is treated in somewhat the same " way, though of Mona we have no map ".

The legends on the map here reproduced verbatim are mainly in Latin but contain a few English words.

" Kenning " is an old English word used by Leland in his Itinerary in the following passage " Scylley is a kenning that is to say " about a xx miles from the very Westeste Point of Cornewaulle ".

Leland distinguishes between St. Helerius the hermit, murdered in the 5th century, and St. Elerius, to whom he says the Church was dedicated and who may have been the Welsh saint of the 7th century.

The note by Thomas Sulmo is at first sight rather obscure. The The Revd G. E. Lee, of Guernsey (to whom the Société is indebted also for a copy of Leland's map) has suggested the rendering here given. For further information on this subject, see Appendix **D.** (King John).

Thomas de Soulemont, a native of Jersey and French Secretary to Henry VIII, was a friend of Leland's and very likely supplied him with the information in the map, though the handwriting cannot be identified. The earliest reference to Soulemont in the State Papers is in 1532 when he wished to go with Nicholas Hawkins, English Ambassador to the court of Charles V, but could not be spared from his duties as French Secretary, especially on account of Henry's approaching interview at Calais with the French King. Soulemont's name is mentioned several times in the State Papers between 1532 and 1541, when he died. The year before his death he had been made clerk of parliaments.

GERSEY ET GARNESEY.

LOCALITIES.	LEGENDS.
ENGLAND.	ecclesia Christi. Vectis.
CASQUETS.	Anglice ditionis. Casquet. Casq^{t} rupes. three cannyngs.
BURHOU.	BUREHO : alias Insula rastorum ubi cuniculi multi. rupes et scopuli.
ALDERNEY.	ALDERNEY. Anglice ditionis. 1 pariche. Circa septem milliaria habet in circuitu aut amplius, unam habet parochialem ecclesiam, satis ferax frumenti et pecoris, arbore prorsus caret. Hic inventum sepulchrum gigantis a quodam sacrificulo. Castrum Longini. Rast angustum fretum.
GUERNSEY.	GARNESEY. A kenning. × parish chirches. Conjectura est insulam de Garnesey que sexta parte minor est quam Gersey in circuitu habere 25 millia passuum. Fuerunt et cenobia antiquitus in Garnesey S. Michælis de Valeria, ubi nunc ecclesia tantum parochialis. CORNET. Castrum Corneti in rupe adjacenti insule de Garnesei ita ut ab ipsa centum distet passibus et mari semper cingitur nisi pelago preter solitum decrescente. ubi et aedes capitanei. LIHO. Insuleta ubi prioratus de Liho.
HERM.	ERM. habet quasi quattuor milliaria in circuitu, ubi olim erat cenobiolum canonicorum regulorum, nunc autem Franciscani occupant.
SARK.	SERC. Insula Anglice ditionis. nunc penitus destructa olim habuit cenobiolum, sex milliaria in circuitu, cuniculorum fertilissimum, et tota scopulosa, mire etiam avibus abundans.
SMALL ISLANDS.	GETEHO. BREKEHOC. ECREHOC.
JERSEY.	JERSAY. Distat spacio septem leucarum et amplius. Jersey ex conjectura habet 30 millia passuum in circuitu. XII parishes. Cenobiola antiquitus in Gersey, S. Michælis, S. Petri, S. Marie de Leco, S. Johannis, S. Clementis, que nunc desolata sunt. Castrum Grosnes dirutum, de grosso naso. Mons superbus Montorguil Castellum in rupe situm. Insula S. Helerii. Hic natus fuit T. Sulmo. Henricus ii in sua donatione appellat insuletas quasi ac si dicas parvas insulas quarum duae sunt rupes, in altera est sacellum ubi D. Helerium anachoretam decollaverunt Hunni, Chilteberto apud Francos regnante. Tertia que proxima est insulæ de Jersey vix habens 400 passuum in circuitu habet ecclesiam D. Elerio sacram, ubi et olim erat monasteriolum canonicorum regulorum. Mille passibus distat a Jersei. Mentio est in vita Wennefrede de Elerio quodam, nescio tamen an hic sit. Monasterium canonicos jam non habet.
FRANCE.	Cæsaris Burgus. Caput Hagis. Granville. Normannia. Mons Michælis. Chausey ; France ditionis ; vix habet in circuitu mille passus.
NOTE.	Thomas Sulmo Quo tempore imperium Johannis Regis Angliæ et lata ditio decreverunt : curavit inter cætera, accepto Galli syngrapho ut insulas sibi solide retineret.

APPENDIX G.

HENRY VIII's STATE PAPERS:
LOCAL REFERENCES.

The State papers of Henry VIII have been published in two different series, both of which are in the Jersey Public Library.

The first series, in eleven volumes, published between 1830 and 1852, reproduces verbatim a limited selection of letters.

The second series is a complete calendar of all Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII, preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England. This series was designed and commenced in 1862 by the late Rev. J. S. Brewer, who lived to complete four volumes dealing with the years 1509–1530. Sixteen more volumes, dealing with the years 1531–1545, have been edited by Dr. James Gairdner, who is now completing the series with the final volume for 1546. Each volume has an introduction giving an historical sketch of the period referred to and a complete index of persons and places mentioned in the papers. The most interesting references arise in connection with the three wars against France in 1511–14, 1522–25, and 1543–46.

In May 1522, just before the declaration of the second war, the English Fleet was divided into three squadrons. One to cruise between the Channel Islands and Camber (now Winchelsea), the other between the Channel Islands and the Tweed, the third between Dover and Calais and the Thames. The names of the vessels and their officers, the strengths of crews and armament are given in the paper. In June, ships were to be sent for the special defence of the islands, but there is no paper recording that they actually went. At the beginning of July the English Admiral sacked Morlaix and on the 19th Jerseymen complain of a French attack.

In August, 1525, peace was made.

In February, 1543, Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V made an offensive and defensive alliance against France. The Channel Islands are specially mentioned in the Treaty as part of the English possessions.

In July war began and Jersey petitioned to continue trade with France in order to get intelligence of French preparations and keep up the customs receipts. Licenses to trade were issued in 1543 and 1544. In 1544 the war was carried on in France, the King in person capturing Boulogne. In 1545 the French attempted an invasion of England, attacking Portsmouth and landing for a few hours in the Isle of Wight, but the papers do not record any inconvenience to the Channel Islands. In the Treaty negotiations, in 1546, the Channel Islands were included.

The remaining references record appointments of Governors, Bailiffs, and the Priors of St. Helier's, but the references are accidental and do not give a complete list. There are also references to Land Commissions and to the claims of the Bishops of Coutances.

WAR WITH FRANCE, 1511—1514.

***Vaughan to Wolsey.** —— 30th April 1513. I. 3972.

Sir Hugh Vaughan is daily menaced by the French—Wants to keep 50 more men during the summer—Sends Wolsey as present "Normandy cloth to make sheets for your servants"—Has made Hilary Senton bailiff.

WAR WITH FRANCE, 1522—1525.

Orders for the Navy. —— May, 1522. III. 2296.

"Shippes appoynted for the gardyng of the sees from the Camber to the islands "of Jarsey and Garnsey."

Surrey to Wolsey. Southampton, 8th June, 1522. III. 2308.

The wind has been so "streynable in the West" the navy cannot leave the Downs to defend Jersey and Guernsey against the enterprise which it is said the French intend—We shall send the ships named in the enclosed bill well manned and victualled for that purpose on Tuesday next unless we hear from you to the contrary or the wind will not serve.

Mabon, Carteret, and others. Jersey, 19th July, 1522. III. 2398.

Complaining of French attacks on the island.

Surrey to Wolsey. Calais, 9th August, 1522. III. 2431.

Has news of 9 French warships ready to start from Havre—Nine from Dieppe supposed to attack fishing vessels in North Sea; then Scotland and Iceland fleet—Thinks they intend Jersey and Guernsey.

Fitzwilliam to Wolsey. In the Downs, 21st August, 1522. III. 2459.

"Gonson caused a native of Jersey to lie with one of the Frenchmen all night, under hatches, and say he was a Norman born, waiting for his ransom, and to sound him well whether there were any preparation."

* Addressed "To the Right Hon. Mr Doctor Wolsey, the King's Almoner."

Sir Hew Vaughan to Wolsey. Jersey, 3rd November, 1522. III. 2653.

Sends him two tuns of Angeow wine—Will send more Angeow or Gascoigne as he pleases.

Fitzwilliam to Wolsey. Portsmouth, 22nd January, 1523. III. 2793.

Proposes to send to Jersey and Guernsey for salt—That at the return of West* and other ships now going forth it may be safely conveyed to England—Can hear no news of the French.

John Lemper. 1st February, 1523. III. 2819.

A long letter, apparently written from Guernsey, giving news of French proceedings and of the trade of the islands—He wants safe conducts for trade specially to send to France "des rees qui est poesso(n) sec", for which Jersey is the only market at present.

Hippolyto De Nobily to Wolsey. Jersey, 18th June, 1525. IV. 1435.

Describes his proceedings for the last ten days—Started on the 8th from Ry Chamira (Winchelsea)—Examined ships for contraband—Chased a French ship—14th went to Guernsey—The governor gave him a sheep and some salad "uno moutone e una bella insalata"—Went to St. Malos—Driven to Jersey by weather—Started to burn town of Carteret—Left to pursue four French ships, drove them ashore and landed party to burn and loot—Visited "il Rossel" in Normandy, found a ship lying high and dry which he burned to the honor of St. George and the King of England.

Wolsey to Henry VIII. Suthwell, 21st June, 1530. IV. 6467.

Explains an incident which took place in 1523—A Breton ship with Admiral's safe conduct was captured and taken into Jersey—Both ships were arrested in Jersey on the ground that the capture had been made within island limits—Wolsey as Chancellor ordered matter to be referred to Council—Subsequently the Captors were sent to the Tower till the value of the cargo was paid to the Admiral to whom it belonged.

WAR WITH FRANCE, 1543—1546.

Treaty 11th February, 1543. XVIII. (I. 144).

Between Henry VIII and Charles V. (Channel Islands included).

Petition by People of Jersey. 19th July, 1543. XVIII. (I. 915).

Petitions to the King and to Earl of Hertford, Governor—Sealed with seal of Bailiff and Jurats—Jerseymen no longer trust in certain "Roman privileges and letters" permitting trade in war, ask that they may "freely trade as in other wars," thereby "the King may learn many secrets" and the trade will "benefit the customs of Hampton Poole. etc."—"They would rather die English than live French."

Henry Cornysshe, Lt.-Governor, to Hertford.

9th September, 1543. XVIII. (II. 23).

Rumours of army at St. Malo—Ships at Cherbourg preparing for descent on Guernsey—Wants authority to punish "vaunteparlers."

Hertford to Paget. 15th August, 1543. (II. 45).

Forwards above two papers.

Henry VIII to People of Jersey. 21st August, 1543. (II. 62).

Letters missive to Cornish—"Vaunteparlers" to be punished.

* A Naval Captain.

John Fysscher to Sir Ric. Long, Governor of Guernsey.

September 8th, 1543. XVIII. (II. 24).

Information to the same effect as Cornyssche's—But men of Guernsey are "faint-hearted"—Thinks it ill trusting them with the isle and the great ordnance—"If ye "knew how 'fraid the knaves are ye would hang some of them—Sir, I think there was "never men that hath the trouble as the bailiff and I have with them, both night "and day; and never rest to bring them in some readiness; and all will not serve."

Jersey—Licenses to Trade.

25th January, 1544. XIV. 1. 80. (41).
10th April, 1544. XIV. 1. 442. (7).
7th October, 1544. XIV. 11. 527. (5).

Licenses to certain individuals to import and export certain quantities of certain goods—Tin and woollen cloth from England to France—Canvas, poldavys, olrons, lokoram, dolas, from France to England—Certain Frenchmen are licensed "to bring "to the said isle in unarmed ships during the present war with the French King" the goods named.

Treaty Negotiations. 14th November, 1545. XX. 11. 793.

Channel Islands are included as part of the English possessions.

Privy Council. 18th July, 1545. XX. 1. 1217.

Restoration of Breton ship taken within Isle of Jersey by Grene and Elliott, of Plymouth.

APPENDIX H.

GIOVANNI PORTINARI.

Foreign, 1562. N° 1264.

On the 15th December 1562 (the day previous to the letter quoted in the description of Popinjay's Platte) Sir Hugh Paulet writes to Cecil "Mr Portinary, surveyor of the works has declared that his plats for Jersey and Guernsey are ready."

Foreign, 1562. N° 1348.

On the 26th December 1562, the Privy Council writing to the Earl of Warwick, in command at Havre, state that they "have heard the opinions of Portinary and Mr Worsley about Havre."

At first sight it looks almost as if Portinary and Popingay might be the same person, and the paper of 1573 in Domestic Addenda, with its allusion to "John Popingay," adds to the confusion. Other allusions in the State papers, however, make it clear that they were two different people and give a fairly complete account of Giovanni Portinari.

Foreign, 1553—1558.

In 1554 he states that he had been 28 years in the service of Henry VIII and Edward VI but was forced to leave owing to the

reduction of his emoluments by the Duke of Somerset early in the reign of Edward VI. So that he must have begun his English service about 1520.

Henry VIII, Vol. XIII. In 1538 he was employed to pull down the Priory at Lewes, and in two letters he describes the operations.

Henry VIII, Vol. XV. Vol. XVI. In 1540 he is among the gentlemen pensioners and is employed to entertain foreigners at the marriage of Anne of Clives. He is given a special license to export in the same year.

Vol. XIX. In 1544 he is noted as a Pensioner with 3 horsemen and was present at the taking of Boulogne where he was in charge of the mining operations.

Vol. XX. In 1545 he was one of the 'Centeners' of the Isle of Wight and "Captain of the labourers at Sandham Bay," in charge of 234 men, at the time of the French Invasion.

Foreign, 1553—58. About 1550 he left England and took service with the French, serving in Piedmont. In 1554 and 1556 he was in Paris, friendly with Dr. Wotton, the English Ambassador, to whom he confided that he had invented "a fortification such as no battery shall be able "to prevail against it, though there were 150 cannons continually "beating on it".

Foreign, 1558—59. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth is ready to take him into her service 'because he served her father' and the English Ambassador in Paris writes of him in connection with another Italian "Concio is not to be "compared to Portenay for deep judgment, but of service in matters "of fortification".

Foreign, 1559—60. At the same time he had offers from the French Government of employment in Scotland against the English but excused himself on account of age, and in 1560, after unsuccessful attempts to get money out of the French Government, he took service again with the English.

Domestic, 1547—80. In 1560 he writes to the Council of Queen Elizabeth about forts at Berwick and Portsmouth and mentions his new invention of "Artilyrye portative".

Foreign, 1562. In October, 1562, he is sent to Havre to report on the defences required there for the English Army in occupation. In December he returns to England, crossing Paulet at Portsmouth.

Foreign, 1563. In 1563 he goes again to Havre, where he was made "Master of the Ordnance" but had great difficulty in making the labourers work.

Foreign, 1564—65.

In 1564 and 1565 he is employed on fortifications at Berwick and is alluded to in one paper as "Sir John Portinary". There was some controversy between Portinary and Lee, another expert in fortification. The Duke of Bedford, then in command at Berwick, reports with evident relief at one period that "Things between Lee and Portinary have passed quietly". The Duke has also some trouble in reading the plans, hoping that Cecil will "send some persons of "credit to view the ground, whereof (albeit he has some understanding "by seeing the plat of Berwick) he finds a great diversity between "that on paper and that viewed".

No allusion subsequent to 1565 can be traced in the State papers.

APPENDIX I.

THE MARINERS MIRROVR

Wherin may playnly be seen the courses, heights, distances, depths, soundings, flouds and ebs, risings of lands, rocks, sands and shoalds, with the marks for th'entrings of the Harbouroughs, Havens and Ports of the greatest part of Europe : their seueral traficks and commodities : Together wth the Rules and instrumēts of NAVIGATION.

First made & set fourth in diuers exact Sea-Charts, by that famous Nauigator Lvke Wagenar of Enchuisen And now fitted with necessarie additions for the use of Englismen by

ANTHONY ASHLEY.

Heerin also may be understood the exploits lately atchiued by the right Honorable the L. Admiral of Englād with her Ma^{ties} Nauies and some former seruices don by that worthy Knight

S^{r} Fra : Drake.

20. Octob : 1588.

[Brit : Mus : Maps 46. e. 9.]

A Perfect Description

of the Isles of Alderney, Garnzey and Jerzey, and the Qvaskettes called

the Kaskets, together with all the coasts, rocks, and shoalds,— lying thereabouts both within and without.

FECAM BEARETH WESTWARD FROM DEEPE **7.** LEAGUES, AND IS A BARD hauen : Beyond it lieth the point of STRUSARD, from whence you may sayle to SEYNE HEAD S.S.W. NEWHAUEN (called HABLE-NEUF) standeth inwarde from thence halfe a league, where you may anker, to stay for the tide and sayle vp the SEYNE to ROANE, so that before the tide be vnbent you passe ouer the first traues or Drybanks : and the way from NEWHAUEN to HONFLEUR lieth S.E. But you must sayle along the south shoare, because the north side of the riuer to QUILLEBEUF is ful of shoaldes, and then are you thorow the first traues : But you must be very heedfull of that strong spring of the Sea (called the Barre or beare) in which the tide setteth so violently and swiftly, that a ship can scarce be kept vp with all her ankers and cables. But all this reach is to be sounded.

Southwest of SEYNE HEAD lyeth a banke of three fatham : and before the dike of CADOM (called the Fosse of CAEN) there are bankes, which you may sayle round abouts by the channell of CAEN, which is a bard hauen.

Six leagues or thereaboutes towardes the west, standeth the Cape of CHERBOURGE where for a rough northwest winde is good harbour : there lye sands ouerthwart the bay, which at low water haue but two fatham depth.

Agaynst a north and northwest winde you may safely anker vnder ALDERNEY by the little bard hauen, in a sandy bay hard abourd the shoare : where it is **7.** or **8.** fathom deepe.

If you will enter the race of BLANCQUERD, you may runne in, eyther in the midst of the channell, or at your discretion betweene cape of HAGHE, and ALDERNEY : for you may borow the north shoare alongst vpon **10.** or **12.** fatham, vntill you are past the SANS, which is a row or ledge of hidden rockes, to be left on the starreboord : there cast anker in the channell at **7.** or **8.** fatham, and against the broad tower. The race of BLANQUERD reacheth inwardly south and by east, and south south east : But if you will sayle on

the backside of the great Isle of JERSEY, you must crosse ouer, and anker vnder the same where you please for in euery place thereaboutes is good ground.

And there is an other safe road for ships, vnder the main of SAINCT MALO (called CONKALL) you may sayle into the same both by East and west : before it lieth a ledge of rockes aboue water. The bay is great and the harbour safe, hauing at lowe water **4.** or **5.** fatham. From this roade you may descrie the Isle of JERZEY right ouer against the same, almost **5** dutch myles off.

But, if by reason ot a northwest tempest, you are driuen to seeke safe ankering vnder GARNEZEY, or elsewhere, you must set for GARNEZEY or the little Isle of ARME, auayding on the west side the great rockes of the QUASQUETTES (called the KASKETS) sayling south and by east vntil the castle which standeth in the sea be brought to the south poynt of GARNEZEY. Then saile betweene the greater and the lesser Island, where you may anker by south or by north from the cassle, where you please, in **7** or **8.** fathams. But if you will anker at the south side of the sayd Island, beare aloofe to sea-ward from the outmost poynt of the land, because all that shoare is full of rockes : after you haue doubled that poynt you may anker at **12.** or **14.** fatham : you may goe out againe Eastward betweene the Isles ARME and SARKE, or seeke there for roade as you lift. SARKE standeth from the Cape of the HAGHE, or the trade of ALDERNEY, **6.** dutch leagues south and by west.

Although these Islandes lye neere the coastes of Fraunce they are notwithstanding subiect to the Crowne and gouernement of England : their trade is little or nothing at all, and therefore vnknowne to vs.

APPENDIX K.

MERCATOR'S ATLAS.

The description of the Channel Islands in the French Edition of the Atlas is merely a translation of the Latin in the 1606 edition,* but the opening sentence of the Latin is here given as the translation is not exact, and also because in both versions there seems to be a confusion between the "Litus Saxonicum", which included part of the coast of Normandy, and the "Lettaw" or "Lhydaw", which was the old British name for the coast of Brittany.

* There is an MS. copy of the Latin version in the Library of the Société Jersiaise.

When the Romans withdrew from Britain and the Saxons invaded, an emigration of Britons took place across the channel to the land now known as Brittany but previously called Armorica from Celtic words Land by the Sea. The Britons themselves called Brittany Letaw or Lhydaw, from a British word meaning coast, somewhat in the same way as Canadians call British Columbia "The Coast", meaning the coast across the Rocky Mountains. Ortelius writing in the 16th century says "Bretaigne Antiqua Britannica lingua adhuc "hodie Lhydaw appellatur".

The 'Litus Saxonicum' or Saxon Shore, on the other hand, was the name given to the coast of Gaul subject to Saxon raids, and included the old district of Bessin, now divided between Calvados and La Manche.

Lisieux (according to Reclus) is called after the Lexobii, the tribe who lived south of the Seine, and would therefore have nothing to do with either the Saxon shore of the present Normandy or the Breton 'Lhydaw' of the present Brittany.

1595 EDITION.—TITLE PAGE.

Atlas sive cosmographicæ meditiones de fabrica Mundi et fabricati figura. Gerardo Mercatore Rupelmundano, Illustrissimi Ducis Julie Clivie & Mõtis &c. Cosmographo Autore. Cum Privilegio.

Duisburgi Clivorum; Dusseldorpii: Excudebat Albertus Busius... Sumptibus hœredum Gerardi Mercatoris Rupelmundani. Anno 1595. fol.

[Brit. Mus. Maps 34. c. 1—3.]

1595 EDITION (Extract).

Angllæ.

VII Tabula :

Has quatuor Insulas sub Anglorum Imperio comprehensas habet : quarum priores duæ videlicet Mona antiqua sedes Druidum, Britannis Mon, Tirmon, & Yins Oowil, id est, insula spaca, Anglis Anglesey 15 : 20 . 54 : 12 .* & Vecta, Britannis Guith, vulgo Wight dicta 19 : 14 . 50 : 40 . ad littus Angliæ, posteriores vero duæ Garnesay 17 : 30 . 49 : 16 . & Jarsay 18 : 10 . 48 : 56 . iuxta Galliæ littus sitæ.

* These figures represent latitudes and longitudes in degrees and minutes,

1606 EDITION.—TITLE PAGE.

GERARDI MERCATORIS

ATLAS

SIVE

COSMOGRAPHICÆ

MEDITATIONES

DE

FABRICA MVNDI ET

FABRICATI FIGVRA.

Iam tandem ad finem perductus, quamplurimis æneis tabulis Hispaniæ, Africæ, Asiæ & Americæ auctus ac illustratus à Iudoco Hondio. Quibus etiam additæ (præter Mercatoris) dilucidæ & accuratæ omnium tabularum descriptiones novæ, studio et opera Pet. Montani.

Excusum in ædibus Iudoci Hondij Amsterdami. 1606.

[Brit: Mus: Maps 34. c. 5.]

1606 EDITION (Extract).

Magis ad occasum nonnullæ insulæ Gallicæ prætentæ, Anglici tamen iuris in alto apparent: inter quas Gerzey et Garnzey primumque Normanniæ, sive Lexobiorum littori quos Britanni nostri Lettaw quasi littorales vocant.

1619 EDITION (Extract).

Plus au Couchant apparoissent quelques Isles Françoises, mais sujettes aux Anglois : entre lesquelles sont Gerzey, et Garnzey, et premierement plus proche de la coste de Normandie, ou de Lizieux, que les Anglois appellent Letaw, comme litoraux, ou gens de coste ; Cæsarea mentionnee par Antonin s'y voit, que les François ont tellement accourci, cõme Cæsaris Burgum, en Normandie : et les Espagnols Cesar Augusta, en Espaigne. Car ils l'appellent Gerzey,

comme Cherbourg, pour Cæsaris burgo (le Bourg de César) et Saragosse pour Cæsar Augusta. On y releguoit anciennement les condañez. Car Pretextatus Archevesque de Rouën, fut là envoyé en bannissement : et Papirius Masson l'appelle, Isle de la coste de Constantin ; pour ce qu'elle est opposite à Constance ville ancienne, que Ammian semble appeller Castra Constantia, (Camp de Constantius) et aux siecles precedens Moritonium. Car Henry Montensis s'escrit, Comte de Moritonium, c'est à dire, de Constance.

Cette Isle est plus que moins de 30 mil pas en rond, deffenduë par gros Rochers et nombre de guez et lieux cachez en Mer, que les Mariniers craignent fort.

Sa terre est assez fertile, abondante en diversité de fruits et bestail, plusieurs brebis desquelles mesmes aucunes ont quatre cornes. Plaisante, pour la verdeur de plusieurs jardins et pommerayes : d'où ils font du Vin des Pōmes, qui s'appelle Sisere, et des Anglois Cidre. Pour ce qu'ils ont faute de bruslage pour nourrir le feu, au lieu de bois ils usent d'Algue marine, qu'ils appellent Vraic, qu'on juge estre le suc marin de Pline : et s'y trouve en telle quantité parmi ces Rochers, qu'elles ressemblent de loing à forests touffuës, sechee au Soleil leur est pour feu, en sement mesmes la cendre par les champs et terres jacheres, pour les rafreschir et engraisser. Elle ha plusieurs metairies, douze Paroisses, et un chasteau fort bien pourveu, dit Montorgueil, eslevé sur une haute colline : auquel le Roy envoye un Capitaine pour le garder, et gouverner toute l'Isle. A 20 mil de là, vers le Couchant d'Esté, est une autre Isle qu'Antonin appelle Sarnia, les Anglois Garnzey, de figure presque de Harpe, estenduë du Levant au Couchant, ne se peut esgaler en grandeur ni fertilité a Cesaree, dont j'ay parlé. Car elle n'a que 10 Paroisses : preferee neantmoins en ce qu'elle ne nourrist rien de venimeux cōme l'autre. Elle est mieux deffenduë par nature, qui la ceint de Rochers affreux et pleins de precipices, entre lesquels se trouve la pierre Smyris, dure et raboteuse : les Anglois l'appellent Emerill, avec lequel les Orfevres nettoyent et couppent leurs pierres, comme les Vitriers font leur Verre. Elle ha aussi ses jardins verdoyans et frutiers, peuplez de divers arbres dont ils font du Cidre. Mais elle est plus renommee que Gersey, pour la commodité du havre et traffic des marchands. Car en la presque derniere partie qui tire au Levant, mais au costé Meridional, par un golfe de mer cornu comme la Lune y a un Havre, pres duquel se voit la villette de S. Pierre, estenduë en une longue mais estroite place, chargee de toute munition de guerre, et fort

peuplee de marchands quand la guerre se fait. Car par ancien privilege des Roys d'Angleterre sont icy comme treves perpetuelles, et est permis aux François et autres, voire en temps de guerre de pouvoir icy aller et venir sans danger, et d'exercer traffic asseurement. L'advenuë du Port est munie de deux costez de chasteaux, à la gauche est un ancien chasteau, à la droite un autre (ils l'appellent CORNETT) apparoit à l'opposite en une Roche assez haute, et environnee de la Mer. Lequel Marie, regnant, Leonard Chamberlan Chevalier doré, et Prefect de l'Isle, munit par nouveaux œuvres. Car icy se tient ordinairement le Prefect de l'Isle et les gensdarmes de garnison, qui ne permettent jamais entrer les femmes ou les François. Les naturels de ces deux Isles sont Normãs ou Bretons d'origine, et parlent François. L'une et l'autre ha le VRAIC pour l'entretien du feu, ou les charbons terriers qu'on y apporte d'Angleterre, et par tout y a multitude de poissons. Ces Isles avec les autres circonvoisines, ont fait part de la Normandie. Mais après que Henry premier eut vaincu son frere Robert l'an 1108 : il joignit à sa couronne avec la Normandie, toutes ces Isles. Depuis quel temps, elles ont fidelement obëi aux Anglois, bien que les François, (estant Jean proscrit et privé du Royaume d'Angleterre) aye saisi la Normandie : et Henry 3, pour le droit qu'il pretẽdoit sur la Normandie, en quita la possession et d'Aquitaine mesme, pour une somme d'argent promise. Les François toutefois prindrent GARNZEY, regnant Edouard 4 : mais chassez de l'Isle par Richard HARLESTON VALECTI DE CORONA, comme ils parloyent en ce temps, le Roy luy donna en recognoissance de tel devoir, le gouvernement de l'Isle et du Chasteau. Quand à la chose Ecclesiastique, ils ont obeï à l'Evesque de Constance en Normandie, jusques à ce qu' iceluy de nostre temps refusa d'abjurer l'authorité du Pape de Rome en Angleterre, ce que font les Evesques Anglois. Depuis ils sont sujets à l'Evesque de Wilton. Cela suffit de ces quatre Isles, et de l'Angleterre tant generalement que particulierement.

Si quelqu'un demande sçavoir d'avantage des Isles Britanniques, qu'il lise George Buchanan, Guillaume Camdene, Jean Leslee, Richard Stanihurst et Raphael Holinsheade, qui tous ont descrit ces Isles fort soigneusement.

APPENDIX L.

A
Prospect
of
the Most Famovs
Parts of the VVorld . . . .
Performed
by
John Speed.

George Humble : London.
1631. folio.

[Brit: Mus: Maps 95. d. 12.]

IERSEY.

THE two Ilands IERSEY and GARNSEY being the only remaines of the Dukedome of NORMANDIE that in former times many yeares together was in the possession, and vnder the command of y^e^ Kings of ENGLĀD, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious title to the Crowne, are both seated in the Sea called MARE BRITANNICUM, the Ocean parting them a good distant asunder, and are now both adiuncts, and within the circuit of HAMPSHIRE. For the first (being the Isle of IERSEY) it lieth vpon the BRITISH SEA, hauing on the North parts the Coast of HAMPSHIRE, and on the South the Country of NORMANDIE.

(2) This Iland is long, not much vnlike the fashion of an Egge. It containes in length from SENTWON POOLE vpon the West, to MOUNT ORGUIL Castle on the East, ten miles, and in bredth from DUBON point to PLYMOUNT-BAY, six miles : the whole circuit of the Iland being thirtie eight miles. It is distant from a little Iland called ALDERNEY, about foure leagues. It was in old time called CÆSARIA : whether from IULIUS OCTAUIUS, or any the other CÆSARS that followed, is vnknowne. But the FRENCH-MEN have by corruption of speech long time called it IERSEY.

(3) It is a very delightsome & healthfull Iland, and giueth a pleasant aspect vnto the seas. It lieth Southward not farre from a a craggy ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and

makes the passage that way very dāgerous, howbeit it serues for a forcible defence against Pirats, or any strangers that attempt inuasion, and they are termed CASQUETS.

(4) The Soile is very fertile, bringing forth store of Corn & Cattle, but especially of Sheepe, that are of reasonable bignes, the most of them bearing foure hornes a peece : Their wooll very fine and white, of which the Inhabitants make their Jersey Stockings, which are ordinarily to be had in most parts of ENGLAND, and yeeld a great commoditie vnto the Iland.

(5) The first originall of the Inhabitants sprung either from the NORMANS, or BRITAINES, or both. They speake FRENCH, though after a corrupt manner, and haue continued their names, language, customes, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, these many hundred yeares, hauing beene vnder the iurisdiction of the ENGLISH euer since the vntimely and vnnaturall death of ROBERT Duke of NORMANDIE, eldest sonne to WILLIAM the CONQUEROUR.

(6) The people of this Country liue very pleasantly, as well by y^e^ profits of the Land, as the helps and furtherances of the Sea, that yeelds vnto them (& especially in Summer season) great store of fish, but principally Conger and Lobsters, the greatest and fattest vpon the coast of ENGLAND. Wood is very scant, for their best fuel is Turfe : some Coale they haue brought vnto them, but it is very deare ; straw, furre, & ferne seruing their ordinary vses. The middle part of the Iland hath many pretie Hils, rising in it, yeelding a delightfull obiect vntō the vallies, that receive from one another a mutuall pleasure.

(7) The Gouernour of the Ile is the Captaine thereof, who appointeth certaine Officers vnder him : the principall of whom, carrieth the name and title of a Bailiffe that in ciuill causes hath the assistance of twelue Jurats to determine of differences, and minister Justice : in criminall seuen : in matters of reason and conscience, fiue. Their twelue are chosē out of the twelue Parishes : so that no man goeth further to complaine, then to his owne Jurate in ordinarie controuersies ; but matters of moment and difficultie are determined before the Bailiffe in a general meeting.

(8) This Ile hath two little Ilands adiacent ; the one S. ALBONS, the other HILLARY ILAND. It hath twelue Parishes, and foure Castles. No other Monuments of name or note.

APPENDIX M.

COMPARATIVE LIST OF NAMES.

NAMES OF PARISHES.	These lists are complete, showing all the names in each of the four maps.				These lists are selections showing the names only of those places mentioned in the four earlier maps.		
	POPINJAY. A.D. 1563.	**NORDEN.** A.D. 1595.	**MERCATOR.** A.D. 1606.	**SPEED.** A.D. 1610.	**MARIETTE.** A.D. 1689.	**BEAURAIN.** A.D. 1757.	**CARRINGTON** (Bartholemew—Piquet.) A.D. 1908.
St. HELIER	St. Hyllery Notre Dame de pace St. Hylleris Bed Le Illet Mount pondu	St. Hillary ye Ilett	St. Hilarye ye pase St. Hilarye mont / Cul du mont Ye Ilet Le mont d'espendues	S. Hillary Nostre Dame The Pase St. Hillary's Mou't S. Hillary's Bed Hillary's Island Elizabeth Cast.	S. Helier N.D. des Pas H. des Pas Autel S. Helier I. S. Helier Cha'u de L'islet Gibet	St. Helier N.D. des Pas Havre des Pas {Chateau de St. Helier ou de Ste. Elisabeth Gibet	St. Helier's Hâvre des Pas Fort Regent Hermitage Elizabeth Castle Gallows Hill
St. LAURENCE ..	S. Laurance	St. Laurence St. Germayn house Handoys	St. Laurence St. Germayne howse Handoys	S. Laurence S. Jermans	S. Laurens Manoir S. Germain	St. Laurens St. Germain	St. Lawrence's Les St. Germains Handois
St. BRELADE ..	St. Albyns Baye S. Albyns Illete St. Albyns Bulwork Point du bon Letakret Le paytroune S. Brelate Sent Breletes Bay Le fose voryne Corbyer	St. Aubyn St. Berlade Corbere poynte	St. Aubyn Point Reremouth St. Berlade Corbere point	S. Albans haven S. Albans Ilande S. Albans Dubon point Takret Poytroune S. Brelade Brelads Bay Fose Voryne Corbere point Corbere Rock	Rade de S. Aubin I. et Fort S. Aubin S. Aubin Pt. de Noirmont {S. Brelade al's Brellard {H. et baye de S. Brelade Pointe de la Corbiere	Rade de St. Aubin la Tour de St. Aubin St. Aubin Pointe de Noirmont {Brelard ou Ste. Brelade {Havre et Baye de St. Brelade {Rochers et Pointe de la Corbiere	St. Aubin's Bay St. Aubin's Castle Noirmont Pt. Portelet Bay Pt. Le Fret St. Brelade's St. Brelade's Bay La Fosse Vourin Corbière Pt.
St. PETER	S. peters	St. Peter	St. Peter	S. Peters	S. Pierre	St. Pierre	St. Peter's
St. OUEN	Sentwan Sentwan ponde Vaufe Lamer Le Tacke Graunyshe plymount	St. Owyn Senton howse Senton Gronesse ca.	St Owyn Senton howse Senton Senton poole Senton baye Gronese Castel Gronese point Plemout	S. Owen St. Owens maner Sentwon Poole Vante la mer Sentwon Bay Le Tacke Gronesse Castle Gronesse point Plymount	S. Oüen Manoir de S. Oüen Vaux de la mare Baye de S. Ouen Point de l'Etat Chau de Gros-nez Pointe de Gros-nez Landes de Pleymouth	St. Ouen Manoir St. Ouen {Etang remplis de carpes appartenant au Sr de St. Ouen Baye de St. Ouen Pte. de l'Etat Chateau de Grosnez Pointe du Gros Nez Cap de Pleymouth	St. Ouen's Manor Ho. St. Ouen's Pond Val de la Mare St. Ouen's Bay L'Etac Grosnez Castle Grosnez Pt. Plemont Pt.

St. MARY	S. Marves grene deleke caute de lete	St. Marye	St. Mary Grede tack	S. Marye Greve de leke Castell de leke	S. Marie Greves de Lek Chau de Lek	Ste. Marie Greve de Leek Chateau de Leek	St. Mary's Grève de Lecq
St. JOHN	S. Johns Ronese Surrell fremount Bonuyte Mon mado	St. John's Boueit Bay	St. Johns Boueit baye	S. Johns Fremount Bonuyte	S. Jean Bonne nuit	St. Jean Havre de Bonnenuit	St. John's Ronez Pt. Sorel Pt. Fremont Pt. Bonne Nuit Bay Mont Mado
TRINITY	the Trenetye Le Belle Ruge Bouley Le Touer Le conyet	Trinitie Beaulieu baye 	Trinitye Bewle baye Bewle point Bewle 	Trinite Bell Huge Bouley Le Tour Le Comet Trinitie maner	la Trinité {Point de longue Echelle H. du Boulé {Pointe de la Tour Perrin Manoir	la Trinité Havre du Boulé Pte. de la tour Perrin Manoir de la Trinité	Trinity Belle Hougue Pt. Bouley Bay Tour de Rozel Trinity Manor Ho.
St. MARTIN	S. Martynse Rosell Hauon Le couppe roune Le Couppa Verclyfe St. Katarnes Bay	S. Caterm Rosell hauen St. Cateryn bay	S. Catharyn Rosel hauen St. Catharyn's point S. Catharin baye	S. Martyne Rosell haven Le Caperonne Le Couppa Rosell maner Verclyffe crest S. Kathrens point S. Cathrens Bay	S. Martin le Vieux H. de Rosey la Coupe Manoir de Rosey Verclud Pointe Baye de S. Catherine	St. Martin le vieux Havre de Rosey Manoir de Rescy Pointe de Verclud Baye de Ste. Catherine	St. Martin's Rozel Bay Le Couperon La Coupe Pt. Rozel Manor St. Catherine's Bay
GROUVILLE	Guovyll church Le creste mount orguyle Le huge	Grouill Mount Orguell castle New peere The Hogg	Grouill Mont Orguel Castel ye Newe peere The Hogge	Groville Mount Orguil Cast. Newe Peere Le Huge	Grouville {Vieux Cha'u de Montorgueil {Houtbie als' N.D. de la Hougue	Grouville {Cahateau de Montorgeuil {Montagne de Houtbie N.D. de la Houtbie	Grouville {Mont Orgueil Castle {Hougue Bie or Prince's Tower
St. CLEMENT ..	S. Clement St. clementes poynte Haver de rock Le Hocke Le vyer Vote {Le mote de Sent Clement Le dycke S. clementes baye Le Hyge Hoge	St. Clement	St. Clement La Rok St Maris poole	S. Clement The Rocke S. Clements Point Haver de Rock Le Hocke Le Vyer Vale {Le mote de Sent Clemente Samaris maner Ye Dike S. Clements Bay	S. Clement {Pointe et Roches de St Clement H. du Hoc la Motte Saumarais Baye de Saumarais	St. Clement La Roque Pointe du Hoc {Chateau de Saumarais Baye de Sousmarais	St. Clement's La Rocque Pt. Le Hocq Pt. La Motte Samarès Manor Ho. Dicq St. Clement's Bay Icho Tower
St. SAVIOUR ..	S. Sauyor	St. Sauior	St. Sauiour	S. Saviour			St. Saviour's

APPENDIX N.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. MAPS.

These two lists are compiled chiefly from the article in the 24th Bulletin, 1898, by M. Eugène Duprey, "Bibliographie Jersiaise," where a fuller description of most of the maps will be found.

MAPS OF JERSEY.

DATE.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1563.	Popinjay.	See page 337.
1595.	Norden.	" " 343.
1606.	Mercator.	" " 345.
1610.	Speed.	" " 347.
1650.	Charles II.	Lost.
1680.	Cæsarea.	British Museum MS.
1685.	Dumaresq.	Lost.
1694.	Thomas Lemprière.	Falle's History, 1st Edition.
1754.	Clement Lemprière.	
1757.	Beaurain.	Société Jersiaise.
1795.	Ordnance.	
1799.	Stead.	Stead's History.
1812.	Janvrin.	Ph. Falle's Guide, 1857.
1817.	Plees.	Plees' History.
1849.	Godfray.	Reprinted 1896.
1835.	Noury.	Geological.
1887.	Carrington.	Jersey Public Library MS.
1901.	Ordnance.	
1908.	Batholomew & Piquet.	Based on Carrington.
1821.	Richards	Admiralty Charts.
1840.	Hunt	
1867.	White	

MAPS SHOWING CHANNEL ISLANDS.

DATE.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1250.	Matthew Paris.	British Museum MS.
1300.	Bodleian.	See page 329.
14th Century.	Portolani.	" " 358.
1436.	Andrea Bianco.	Jersey Public Library. Venetian State Papers, Vol. I.
1478.	Berlinghieri.	First printed map of France.
1545.	Leland.	See page 333.
1585.	Waghenaer.	" " 339.
1585.	Mercator.	" " 345 and Jersey Public Library.
1590.	Ryther.	" " 341.
1656.	Bleau.	Société Jersiaise.
1687.	Mariette.	Société Jersiaise.
1780.	S. G. de B.	
1783.	Dezauche.	

II. HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY.

(1) NORDENSKIÖLD.

Facsimile Atlas. Stockholm, 1889.
Periplus. Stockholm, 1897.

These two atlases together contain over 100 large plates, 24″ × 18″, besides 180 small plates printed in the letter press, and cost in the English edition about £5 each.

(2) BEAZLEY.*

"The Dawn of Modern Geography," (Frowde, 1897–1906) by C. Raymond Beazley, of Oxford, is a history of exploration and geographical science from A.D. 300 to A.D. 1460, and is the latest standard book on the subject. It is in three volumes, with 44 maps, and costs £2. 10s.

(3) KEANE.

"The Evolution of Geography," by John Keane (Stanford, 1899) is a sketch of the rise and progress of geographical knowledge from the earliest times to the first circumnavigation of the globe, A.D. 1522. It is in one volume, with 19 maps, and costs 3s. 6d.

(4) JACOBS.

"The Story of Geographical Discovery", by Joseph Jacobs (Newnes, *circa* 1898, book not dated) is in one duodecimo volume, with 24 small maps and illustrations, and costs 1s.

(5) HAKLUYT SOCIETY.

Established in 1846 ; has published over 120 volumes of voyages, travels, and other geographical records. There are only three or four volumes relating to the period prior to the discovery of America. Volumes, not out of print, can be bought at prices varying from 10s. to 25s. (Agent : Quaritch, London). There are a few volumes of the series in the Jersey Public Library.

(6) AMERICA.

The study of the discovery and the early history of America has led to the publication of many 16th century world maps. Waldeseëmuller's maps of 1507 and 1516, supposed to have been lost, were rediscovered in 1901 and published in facsimile in 1903. (Agent : Stevens & Stiles, London).

Luther Stevenson, of Rutger's College, New Jersey, issued in 1906 a limited collection of photographic facsimiles of twelve early 16th Century world maps. The Hispanic Society (Agent : Quaritch) is now publishing a series.

The New York Public Library published in 1904 a convenient list of World Maps from the earliest times till the end of the 17th Century. Price 10 cents.

* "To say that in a book of eighteen hundred and twenty seven pages, packed with the results of profound research, there is hardly a dull page, hardly an ill constructed sentence, hardly an obscure passage, is very high praise, but we think that Mr. Beazley has earned it."—*Spectator*, May 23rd, 1908.

The Proceedings of the Royal Society of Conada contain many reproductions of old maps and articles of interest, especially those by S. E. Dawson, the King's Printer at Ottawa.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) MARCO POLO.

"The Travels of Marco Polo," translated and edited by the late Sir Henry Yule and Henri Cordier (Murray, 3rd edition, 1903), two volumes, with many plans and illustrations, is the best book of mediæval travel; cost three guineas. Marco Polo's dates are as follows:

A.D. 1254. Born at Venice.
" 1271. Started on his travels overland to China.
" 1275—1291. Resided in China.
" 1292—1295. Returned to Europe by sea through the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.
" 1298. Fought in the war between Venice and Genoa; was captured and while a prisoner of war in Genoa dictated his reminiscences to Rusticien, of Pisa.
" 1324. Died at Venice.

Ramusio, a Venetian, writing in 1553, thought that Rusticien had written in Latin, adding "To this day the Genoese for the "most part write what they have to write in Latin, for there is "no possibility of expressing their natural dialect with the pen." It is now known that Rusticien wrote in French. The most authentic version of the original dictation was printed by the 'Société de Géographie.' Paris, 1824.

The first few lines of Marco Polo's description of Japan* are here reproduced in the original French and in Yule's translation:

Ci devise de l'isle de Cipingu.

Cypungu est une isle à levant qui est longie de tere en aut mer mille cinq cens miles. Elle est mout grandismes ysles. Les jens sunt blances de beles maineres e biaus. Il sunt ydules e se tienent por elz, e ne ont seignorie de nul autres homes for qe d'eles meisme. Et si voz di qu'il ont or en grandismes abundance, por ce qe le or hi se trovent outre mesure. Et si voz di que nulz home ne trait hor de celle ysle, por ce que nulz merchant ne autre home hi ala de la terre ferme, e por ce voz di qu'il ont tant or con jeo voz ai dit.

Description of the Island of Chipangu.

Chipangu is an Island towards the east in the high seas 1500 miles distant from the Continent; and a very great Island it is. The people are white, civilized, and well favoured. They are idolators and are dependent on nobody. And I can tell you the

* The word Japan is probably from the Malay version of the Japanese word Nippon (Land of the Rising Sun). In the various editions of Marco Polo there are at least thirteen different spellings of the word.

quantity of gold they have is endless; for they find it in their own Islands. Few merchants visit the country because it is so far from the mainland, and thus it comes to pass that their gold is abundant beyond measure.

(2) RYMER'S FŒDERA.

Rymer's Fœdera is a collection of treaties between England and foreign countries from A.D. 1066–1654.

The original collection was begun by Thomas Rymer between 1693–1713 and completed by subsequent editors. Only 250 copies were printed.

In 1806 The Record Commission decided to issue a fresh edition, but by 1830 only three volumes had been published, giving the treaties from A.D. 1066–1377. Over £30,000 had been spent and publication was suspended. 500 copies were printed. In 1869 a fourth supplementary volume was issued giving the treaties A.D. 1377–1383. Between 1869–1885 a "Syllabus" in three volumes was issued giving a list of all treaties from A.D. 1066–1654, with complete index.

In the Jersey Public Library there is a copy of the "Syllabus"; also of the Record Commission's Edition with a special printed title page stating "This book is to be perpetually preserved in the Public Library of the Island of Jersey."

(3) GEORGE ELIOT.

George Eliot (who in the spring of 1857 spent a few weeks in Jersey and wrote there part of "Janet's Repentance") in "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such" has an essay on "The diseases of small authorship." She takes as typical

"Vorticella who flourished in my youth as a portly lady walking "in silk attire, but also as the authoress of a book entitled 'The "Channel Islands, with Notes and an Appendix' ..... She "lived in the considerable provincial town of Pumpiter and "being the wife of an important townsman had naturally the "satisfaction of seeing 'The Channel Islands' reviewed by all the organs of Pumpiter opinion ..... In Jersey (said a reviewer) she had shown herself an historian; in Guernsey, a poetess; in Alderney, a political economist; and in Sark, a humourist."

(4) GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHER.

Quarterly publication of the Geographical Association. (Philip & Son; 1s. a number). Miss Husbands (October, 1902) gives a short syllabus "Hints for a lesson on the Channel Islands."

Special Notice.

THE SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE (the Historical Society of Jersey, Channel Islands) would be glad to receive Historical and Geneological information from Jerseymen or the descendents of Jerseymen now residing away from Jersey.

The names of emigrants, places, and dates of and reasons for emigration, the subsequent history of the family, and especially notes as regards persons who have taken part in public affairs or become distinguished in any sphere of life, and copies of family letters or papers, would be welcomed.

Information may be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Society

E. TOULMIN NICOLLE,

21, *Hill Street*,

St. Helier.

Ac. St. Hélier. Société féminine